THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864.

THIRD EDITION.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE RECENT RAID.

Interesting Review of Its Inception and Character.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Dedication of "Grant" Monument.

LATER FROM REBELDOM.

Fourth of July in the Union Camps.

To-Day's Legal, Financial and Commercial News.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—All is quiet here to-day. No armed Rebels are heard of in the State. The pass system is now abolished here for all travellers and citizens. Business is now being actively resumed. Refugees are going home. The accounts received from all parts of Western Maryland state that the Rebels made a complete sweep of horses, cattle, and stores of every kind. The whole country is ravaged, and the people are unable to secure their crops. Our authorities continue making arrests of many prominent Secessionists. All the railroad companies are vigorously engaged in repairing damages, and regular travel will soon be resumed in every direction.

REVIEW OF THE REBEL RAID.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The siege of Washington, not quite as long in duration as the siege of Troy, and hardly as glorious as Derry or Saragossa, has been at length raised, and there is now a restoration of communication with you of the outside world, whose fears and anxieties regarding the fate of the capital we have been able to imagine. This morning it was found that the enemy had withdrawn from in front of the defenses of Washington, and though they still show pickets at Bladensburg and on the railroad, there is good reason to believe that the main force is marching towards the Potomac to make good their retreat with all the loot that a week of uninterrupted plunder has afforded them.

II.

It is too early yet for us to make up our minds whether we ought to laugh over the denouement of an affair more farcical than tragical, or whether we should feel a devout thankfulness for a great deliverance. There is enough that is droll to justify the former, were it not checked by the reflection of how much there is mortifying and humiliating in the circumstances of this Rebel raid.

A great army is planted before the lines of Petersburg, where the vital interests of the war centre; but the Rebels, by a movement of matchless boldness, are able for a time to transfer the seat of war to the north of the Potomac, are permitted to roam through and ravage a loyal State, and are able finally to throw the capital of the nation into a siege, and inspire others than the faint-hearted with fears and forebodings for its safety.

Now that it is over, one can speak with more freedom than was erewhile allowable, and hence it is not improper to confess that Washington has, for two or three days past, been more really "invested" than Richmond ever has been. It is true the Potomac river, a great natural line of communication, has been open to us; but our direct and customary communications with the North and West have been and now remain severed; and this not merely by the damage done by the mounted raiders, but by the fact that the enemy placed himself on our communications which, I believe, is more than General Grant has yet done with respect of the communications of Richmond.

Never yet, in all their invasions, have the Rebels attempted anything so bold; and although there can be no doubt that Washington has before been in far more real danger of capture than at any time during this late affair, yet never before have the Rebels been able to make the capital seem to be in so much danger; and for the first time they have won the *eclat*, whatever this may be worth, of an actual investment of the defenses of Washington. Cheap glory, but they will, no doubt, make the most of it.

Three opportunities the Rebels have had of capturing Washington; the first was immediately after Bull Run, the second was after the defeat of Pope, and the third is the present occasion. But the latter they lost before even they reached the front of Washington. Had they concentrated and marched directly on Washington, without waiting for plunder, there is no telling what might have been the result of a vigorous blow; but when they arrived it was too late. Washington was safe, not only in its circle of fortifications, but in the veteran defenders who stood behind them.

III.

But this, and all other questions arising out of the raid, depend for their determination on the one capital point as to the design of the Rebels in the movement into Maryland. And this again reduces itself to a single alternative:—Had the invasion a strictly military aim, or was it undertaken for the purpose of plunder, together with such incidental military advantages as might be gained? Although from present appearances, there is very little to indicate that the Rebels entertained the former design, and almost everything to indicate that they limited their ambition to the latter, yet there was much, even as late as yesterday, to lead to the conclusion that they were aiming at nothing short of a transfer of the war to the soil of the loyal States, and the capture of the capital. The force in Maryland was estimated even by military heads, at nothing less than thirty thousand men, while it was asserted that another column, consisting of the whole of Longstreet's Corps, was on its way from Gordonsville. This view of the matter was taken by the Washington *Star* of Monday, when that paper made the following declaration:—

> "The Rebel army of Invasion [illegible] marched down the Valley, 27,000 strong, including [illegible] cavalry, under command of Major-General Jubal Early, and Brigadier-Generals Breckinridge, Ransom, Imboden, and McCausland. [illegible] was at Gordonsville on Tuesday last, with additional forces to join the Rebel Army of Invasion, and the purpose of that army was an attempt at the capture of Washington by a surprise. The Virginia Central Railroad is repaired, and running from Richmond to Staunton."

The theory of a column of Rebel reinforcements moving up from Gordonsville seemed, moreover, to acquire the weight of fact by the testimony of a Union scout, who yesterday averred to Secretary Stanton that he had the previous night slept in Longstreet's camp, and that his forces were encamped near Manassas Junction.

Now if these estimates could be taken as reliable, they would seem to indicate, on the part of Lee, the most serious designs. It was reckoned that there were already in Maryland the command of Breckinridge (two divisions), the whole of Ewell's old corps, under command of General Early, while at least two brigades of Hill's corps were understood to have been withdrawn from Grant's front more than a fortnight before.

These, with the superaddition of Longstreet's command, would constitute a force much too formidable for a mere raiding party, while it would be fair to infer that the detachment of so large a portion of Lee's army from in front of the Union force would indicate a purpose on the part of the Rebel General of giving up Petersburg, and even Richmond.

I am one of those who have always held the opinion that when the worst came to the worst with Lee—when he should feel it impossible much longer to hold on to Richmond—he would play the last remaining card—attempt to exchange the Rebel capital for the capital of the United States. And though it has generally been accepted that a movement on Washington by the Rebels, with the Union army observing them so closely as it now does, would be nothing short of madness, and must result in their utter destruction; yet the success that has attended the present invading column, the secrecy with which the movement was conducted, and their nearness to clutching even the highest prize itself, suggest the prudence of modifying somewhat the certainty of the *dictum* that the Rebels never could move on Washington with the Union army watching them.

IV.

But the movements of the Rebels and the nature of their operations are against the presumption that any such ambitious project fired them in the present invasion. And first of all, there is no evidence whatever that this force reached anything like the strength attributed to it by the affrighted souls of terror-stricken fugitives, who have been the authors of most of the swelling numbers that have been given out. It has, in fact, been one of the greatest misfortunes arising out of the inefficiency of the Generals who, up to the time the Rebels arrived before Washington, were intrusted with the duties of checking their advance, that we have had no estimate even approximately reliable of the enemy's strength. Sigel, who held the door of the valley through which the Rebels, as on the occasion of both their previous invasions, entered the dominion of the loyal States, had his troops so faultily disposed that he was not even aware of the approach of the enemy, and he was never afterwards willing to get near enough to them to learn their numbers. General Wallace, who met the enemy in the chief engagement they have delivered on the soil of Maryland, put them at twenty thousand men; but this again, is simple conjecture. It is true that the reports of the Rebel prisoners themselves have all assigned a great figure to the column of invasion, putting it invariably at forty thousand at least, and claiming reinforcements as coming.

But there is the very best reason to believe that these fellows lie either wittingly or unwittingly—either because they are told to do so, or because they know no better. One of these statements, I confess, for a moment staggered me. A Rebel lieutenant, mortally wounded, called, in his faintness, for some water or brandy. Some of the latter was given him, and he then, with great solemnity, and conscious of his moribund state, averred that the Confederate force which had fought Wallace at Monocacy numbered twenty thousand men—that this was but one-half their force, the remaining half having diverged on another road, and that an additional column of forty thousand under General Lee was on its way up to join the force then in Maryland. Whether or not he believed what he said I know not; if he was guilty of perjury in his dying hour, his soul has already answered for it.

Another fact which militates against the hypothesis that the Rebels aimed at the capture of Washington, is the extraordinary degree to which their forces have been scattered. A force distributing itself from Harper's Ferry to Bladensburg and Baltimore, may be well calculated for raking into its drag-net all the spoils of the country, and for inflicting the most extensive possible damage; but for effective military blows concentration is, of course, absolutely essential.

It does not appear that the Rebels were ever really concentrated, although it is not improbable that they had the major portion of their force massed at Monocacy, and perhaps, also, they had a good part of it before Washington. In the latter case we are again conducted to the belief that their force was inconsiderable. They yesterday made a respectable show in front of Fort Stevens and Fort Lincoln; but certainly nothing more than a moderately heavy skirmish line—no line of battle, no such masses of men as were conjured up by lively imaginations at the front, out of "columns of dust." I should think that twelve or fifteen thousand must have included the whole Rebel force in Maryland.

Finally, in evidence that the enemy was not prepared for any serious attack on Washington, the weightiest circumstance of all is that they made none whatever. The numerous little spirts of fight they have shown have been of the most feeble kind—only the rencounter of last evening reaching the proportions of a respectable picket fight. Without doubt they would have been willing, had they found the opportunity—had they found Washington defenseless—to have entered, sacked, and burned it, and their expedition in this direction, was probably a reconnoissance to see what the chances were. They did not find them promising, and after this they appear to have confined their efforts to keeping our large force cooped up in Washington, while the rest of the band devoted themselves to an extended system of pillage. They found they could do this, and throw our overwhelming numbers into a defensive attitude, and this was no doubt glory enough!

V.

What the Rebels actually accomplished may be summed up as follows:—

1. They established, for a time, a base of supplies for Lee's army in Maryland. There can be no doubt that they have been only too successful in the capture of stores, cattle, horses, &c., which they have made. In this part of their programme they have probably been as successful as they could have hoped. If one could look down the highways of Virginia, he would see filing adown them long trains filled with the *spolia opima* of this raiding campaign in Maryland.

2. By cutting the railroad communications leading into Baltimore and Washington, and drawing their forces up impudently before the defenses of the city, they won the prestige of having for the time being thrown the capital of the nation into a species of siege. The fact of the real hollowness of this triumph will not prevent its being taken abroad for a very significant demonstration of our weakness.

3. By the fact of the invasion they will probably gain, furthermore, the credit of having shown that while we are besieging the Rebel capital we are unable to protect our own soil. This also is, of course, nothing more than specious, but it will be accepted as Gospel by our enemies at home and abroad.

4. They have produced a great scare throughout all the country covered by their operations, and far beyond. I should except from this Washington city, which has throughout maintained a certain dignified composure; but from Martinsburg, Hagerstown, and Harper's Ferry to Baltimore, and even north of that, they have spread terror wherever they or the report of them has gone. In Baltimore, especially, the exhibitions have been pitiful. There is no evidence that that city has ever been threatened by anything more than a cavalry party, and a small one at that. And yet this squad of men has been able to coop up a force strong enough to chew up the Rebels, or ten times their number, body and boots, while they have devoted themselves to burning houses in the suburbs, and have even captured parties of our men within the limits of the city itself.

5. They have been able to relieve their lines in front of Petersburg, for a brief period at least, from the pressure of a goodly number of Grant's army.

6. They have given a practical demonstration of one of the standing dangers of putting our army out of the position to cover Washington, (as it is before Petersburg), namely, that the enemy can, by a vigorous feint towards the capital, throw the whole country into alarm respecting its safety. This is a dangerous state of facts, for it induces a pressure which it becomes difficult for any Executive to withstand.

VI.

The movements of the Rebels from Monocacy, where they were last Saturday, do not appear to have been dictated by any other considerations than those already enumerated. General Wallace did right in making a fight at Monocacy; for it is the point of divergence of the roads leading both to Baltimore and to Washington. Had he been able to hold this point and repulse the Rebels, they never could have gotten any further, and must have sought to make their way across the Potomac. But whether from the inadequate quantity, or the inefficient quality of his troops, or for other causes, he was, unfortunately, not able to do so.

The division of the 6th Corps which had arrived to his aid, and which held the left of the railroad, fought with their usual style; but Tyler's troops (mostly one hundred days' men), on the right, could not be held, and broke in disorder. This opened the road to the enemy. The Rebels, on this, seem to have moved with most of their force directly towards Washington, avoiding Baltimore altogether.

They marched by the straight route to Washington, namely, the Georgetown pike, leading from Monocacy Junction, through Rockville to Washington. On Saturday night their advance reached Rockville, fourteen miles from this point. Here they bivouacked. On Monday morning, a cavalry force under Colonel Lowell, was thrown out to feel the enemy, and skirmishing followed near Tennallytown, beyond which, however, they were held at bay. This point forms the left of our line.

During the forenoon, large clouds of dust, rising beyond the Rebel skirmish line, gave evidence of the movement of considerable bodies of Rebel troops. In confirmation of this, it was soon discovered that the enemy, diverging from Rockville, were moving round toward our right. In fact, at this point of the line, in front of Fort Stevens, formerly Fort Massachusetts, a considerable force of Rebel cavalry showed themselves Monday morning.

The point at which they appeared was in the neighborhood of Silver Springs, old Francis P. Blair's residence, just over the District line, in Montgomery county, on the Seventh street road, and just beyond the lines of our fortifications. Here skirmishing was kept up during the morning, and at about two o'clock in the afternoon, it became somewhat severe, the Rebel sharpshooters, under cover of the houses in the vicinity, having advanced to within twenty or thirty rods of the fort.

In the course of the afternoon the Rebel infantry began arriving in front of Fort Stevens, where they soon showed a strong line. In consequence of this manoeuvre on the part of the enemy, the 6th Corps, which had just arrived, and had been destined to take position on the left of our line, were transferred to Fort Stevens. It had been expected, from the menacing movements of the enemy at this point on Monday evening, that an assault would be attempted early the following morning, but nothing but skirmishing has occurred.

In fact it was already too late for the Rebels to attempt anything. In addition to the two divisions of the 6th Corps, the 19th Corps, which had been ordered up from New Orleans, and had opportunely arrived in the James river, was diverted from its intended point, was shipped without transfer directly to Washington, where it was put under the efficient control of General Gilmore. After this no one of sound nerves had the slightest apprehension for the safety of the Capital.

During yesterday nothing occurred except skirmishing, which, toward six in the afternoon, became quite severe. Bidwell's Brigade of the 2d Division, 6th Corps, and a portion of Wheaton's Brigade, engaged the enemy and drove him for upward of a mile, with a loss to us of nearly 300 men. The enemy's loss must have been full as great, as he left eleven officers and ninety men, too severely wounded to take away, at the residence of F. P. Blair, Sr.

This little affair was sufficient to bring the Rebels to a determination. This was to retreat. It was expected that they would do so during the night, and the reconnoissance of this morning showed that they had withdrawn. It is expected that they will cross at Edward's Ferry, though there are those who conceive that the Rebels may take advantage of their interior line to deal a blow at Hunter by the way.

THE VICKSBURG MONUMENT.

Anniversary of the Surrender of the City—Dedication of the Grant Monument—The "Fourth" in Vicksburg, &c.

From the Vicksburg Herald, July 6.

The historic importance of the Fourth of July to the city of Vicksburg, suggests that the day should have been celebrated in grand old style, but we are sorry to say that there were no general arrangements made for the celebration of the first anniversary of the surrender of the city and the eighty-eighth of the independence of the United States. This was a subject of almost universal regret on the part of many of our citizens, who seemed to have anticipated a grand gala day. Why there were no preparations for a general celebration we are not able to state.

Early in the morning the city exhibited some signs of patriotic demonstrations. The streets were crowded with persons anxiously inquiring the programme of the day. The greater number of business houses in the city displayed the Stars and Stripes.

The day began very pleasantly; there was no dust to add to the discomfiture of travelers, a fine shower of rain having fallen one day previous. The contrast between this day and its anniversary is quite noticeable. The white flag then floated over the city, and a victorious army marched through its streets after besieging it for forty-seven days.

Well do we remember the grateful relief felt by besieger and besieged upon the capitulation of the city. What a grand sight it was to the Union soldier to see the white flag floating in the breeze along with the Stars and Stripes, and when that noble ensign of American liberty was seen waving from the dome of the Court House, the Union soldier, so deep were his emotions, could do or say but little else than to point to "that dear old flag" and exclaim, "long may it wave."

Feeling the necessity of some kind of a demonstration to relieve the tedium of the day, an impromptu celebration was gotten up by Lieutenant E. S. Johnston, Post Quartermaster, who turned out the full force of his department for the occasion. There were six twelve-mule teams in the procession, headed by a brass band.

The procession proceeded to the headquarters of Major-General Slocum, where it was halted and speeches made. Captain J. W. Davis, Commissary of Subsistence, was introduced and made a very appropriate and patriotic speech of an hour's length, during which the Captain was frequently cheered. We regret that we are not able to give a synopsis of his speech. It will be remembered that the Captain is a War Democrat of the Logan and McClernand school, and is wholly devoted to the cause of his country.

Private Gregg, of the 124th Regiment Illinois Infantry, was next introduced, and spoke for nearly an hour in regular old-fashioned Fourth of July style, drawing forth repeated cheering. Major Barnes, United States Army, was loudly called for, and responded in a short and telling speech, after which it was announced that the Grant-Pemberton monument would be erected at three o'clock in the afternoon, under the direction of Major McKee, Provost Marshal. The assemblage then dispersed.

Owing to the ill health of Major McKee, the erection of the monument was given by him in charge to Major Barnes and Captain Anderson, United States Army, who proceeded to the site, and found that every preparation had been made for the ceremony by Mr. Edward Miner, foreman, in the employ of Captain William Finkler, Assistant Quartermaster, and to whom belongs the credit of having originated the scheme under the direction of the Captain.

Quite a large assemblage having collected, the monument was placed in position at half-past four o'clock, under the direction of Major Barnes and Captain Anderson, assisted by several other persons, among whom the editorial "we" was to be found. The affair passed off splendidly, and every one engaged felt as though he had performed only what duty required, without display or ceremony.

The monument is of white marble, surrounded by an iron fence, the whole presenting a neat but rather imposing appearance. There is a square base, upon which stands the main shaft of about eight feet in length, which is surmounted by the ornamental ball. The full height of this monument is about twelve feet. Upon the western face is the inscription:—

SITE OF INTERVIEW
between
MAJOR-GENERAL U. S. GRANT, U. S. A.,
and
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL J. E. PEMBERTON,
July 3, 1863.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

26TH OF 12 MONTH, JAPANESE AT YEDO.—My Dear Sir:—I have the respect to write a few lines to you by the care of my young scholar, who is very good young men, and hoping to be very good friend to you as I had, who shall give you this letter in a person. There are three young interpreter in this embassy who have learned English in my room. Their names are Yano, Maeda, Sekee. Hope you also be friend with those men.

I have long been intended to write you for the answer that you sent to me by the care of Towsend Harris, a American minister to Japan. But as you know that Japan are not so free to send a letter to Foreign Country. It was therefore not my purpose to have so postponed.

I have not forgot that I have had delighted with you in United States, and also I have remember all my good friend and many things that I have seen.

I was very sorry have heart that you have very bad trouble at home. But hoping the Government will soon put Rebels down.

We have also a little trouble at home. I suppose you have already heart it that. Some bad prince fired at defenceless American merchant ship and many other foreign ships, But was glad that your men-of-war, Wioming, beat this prince pretty hardly and sunk two or three ships.

Japan are now going on very badly, but will soon be settled. I have lately entered into the Military School.

I have now therefore send by my friend with the Catlaogue to get Military book for the government's Academy. I request that you will help them to get books if they inquired to you.

I am expecting to find a good opportunity to see in these days after your peace and ours.

I wish to have your likeness very much you will send me one. And also copy of my head description (I forget the name) that I have taken by your recommendation at New York, and I have left or lost in America.

Please this poor toys give to your children with my kind compliments. Here is in this small box what we calld water flower these you shall get glass of water and put this little piece in the water, and then that said little stuff will suddenly swell or spread and shows you what it is.

I should like to send many letters to my friends, but I have forgot their directions, therefore I do not write. Please tell my kind regards to all friend who inquire after me. I shall now close my note for I have nothing remember to tell you. I am remain your Respectfully,

TATEISH ONOJIRO.

To William W. Leland, Esq.

P. S.—Please tell your lady that I remember I have rode on carriage with her.

Some ladys or gentlemen have sent me letters after I have return home by the care of custom house that I have heart. But they did not deliver me therefore I cannot answer. You will be kind enough to tell to those gentlemens or ladies by the newspaper.

EXTRA!

FIFTH EDITION!

FROM THE FRONT.

STEAMER FROM CITY POINT.

REBELS ABOUT TO ATTACK OUR FORCES.

REBEL DESERTERS COMING INTO OUR LINES.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The mail steamer *Keyport* arrived here this morning from City Point. She brought up the army mail and a number of men belonging to the 155th Ohio one hundred days men, who are sick with fever.

There were some indications that the Rebels are meditating an attack upon General Grant, and they appear to be cautiously feeling our lines.

Considerable skirmishing has taken place within the past few days at different points along the lines. The Rebels seem to imagine that General Grant has been so much weakened by sending troops to the relief of Washington, that they can risk an attack. Our army is much in hopes that the Rebels will come out to make an attack under that impression.

The Rebels have taken advantage of the withdrawal of some of our gunboats from the James river, and yesterday morning they fired upon the steamers *George Weems* and *United States*, from a field battery near Wilcox's Landing.

The *Weems* had a portion of her stern knocked off, and three shots passed through the *United States*, not inflicting much damage.

As the *Keyport* came down the James river, she saw a large body of Rebel cavalry on the banks, a short distance below Wilcox's Landing. The *Keyport* put on all steam, and passed them with a full headway, but the Rebels made no demonstration against the boat.

Nothing has as yet been heard from General Sheridan, who has gone on another raid with a large force of cavalry. He will doubtless be heard from favorably within a day or two.

Rebel deserters continue to come within our lines in considerable numbers. The *Keyport* brought up twenty-one.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

STEAMSHIP "CALEDONIA" AT CAPE RACE.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "NIAGARA" AT CHERBOURG.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 15.—The steamer *Caledonia*, from Glasgow on the 6th instant, passed Cape Race at 5 o'clock this morning, bound for New York.

Her news is three days later; but is unimportant.

The Emperor and Empress of France were to leave Fontainebleau on the 7th, respectively for Vichy and St. Cloud.

Rumors were afloat that the Confederate steamer *Florida* was waiting outside of Cherbourg for the *Kearsarge*.

The United States steamer *Niagara* was ordered from Antwerp to Cherbourg.

The Germans are erecting batteries opposite the Island of Funen.

The Swedish squadron is ordered to sea.

The steamer *Olympus* had arrived out, and the Canadian mail steamer from Quebec arrived at Noville, below Londonderry, on the 6th.

FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.

Six Steamboats Burned—Loss $500,000.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—The steamboats *Welcome, Glasgow, Sunshine, Cherokee, Northerner*, and *E. F. Dix* were burned at the levee early this morning. The loss will probably reach half a million dollars.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE "FLORIDA."

NEW YORK, July 15.—The schooner *George Latimer*, captured and burned on the 18th of May, by the *Florida*, was from Baltimore for Pernambuco, with a heavy cargo.

The captain, mate, second mate, and cook, were put aboard the *Nordruenhal*, June 5, in lat. 22, N., long. 42. The remainder of the crew of the schooner were shipped on the *Florida*.

EXTRACTS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

Latest from Petersburg—Sharpshooting and Shelling—Mahone's Captures, &c.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 9.

Yesterday was the quietest day Petersburg has enjoyed during the siege. Parties who left at half-past four o'clock state that few if any shells were thrown into the city during the day. They heard of none. The only cannonading of any importance occurred from several of our batteries, which operated at periods of the day upon the lines of the enemy.

The *Express* of yesterday (July 8) contains the following:—

It is literally true that there is nothing stirring along the lines of the two armies in front of Petersburg except dust, which in clouds and volumes fills the roadsides and every conceivable place trodden by man or beast. This, added to the sweltering heat, makes it anything but comfortable either for pedestrians or equestrians to go to the front.

SHARPSHOOTING AND SHELLING.

But this is not all that is uncomfortable about a walk to the front. On some parts of the lines the sharpshooters on both sides have an ugly practice of shooting at everything they see, and then again the shells—those awful things—are ever and anon hurling through the air to the terror of all non-combatants, and to the occasional annoyance of the straggling soldiers.

PRISONERS AND THEIR STORIES.

Yesterday several prisoners were brought in, among them a lieutenant of cavalry, "just all the way from Cork." He represents the cavalry arm of the Yankee service as being in anything but the best plight. In other words, he says it is "used up," and will not now number one-fourth of what it did when the campaign commenced. Their operations on the north side of the James, and on the south side of the Appomattox rivers, will lay them on the shelf, and render them useless for weeks to come.

The other prisoners say that Barnard is still in our front.

MAHONE'S CAPTURES.

The battle flags recently captured by General Mahone, ten in number, were yesterday sent to the War Office in Richmond. By the by, this division of Anderson's, commanded by Mahone, has captured since the campaign began thirty-six hundred prisoners, fifteen colors, eleven pieces of artillery, and nearly three thousand stand of small arms, besides putting out of the way immense numbers of filthy, lousy, greasy Yankees.

DESERTERS FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

From a gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday from Ivor, we learn that the country there and from thence to Suffolk is lined with stragglers and deserters from Grant's army. He represents the numbers to be extremely large, and the men are exerting every effort to escape arrest. The country around Petersburg does not suit them. The weather is too hot for comfort, good water too scarce, and Confederate bullets too unerring.

The limited crops in that section have been completely destroyed by the enemy's foraging parties, and but little is left the remaining inhabitants to subsist upon. If Grant's Army remains on the south side much longer the counties open to his troops will be desolated and ruined.

FOURTH EDITION.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

PURSUIT BY OUR TROOPS.

FORCE AND INTENTIONS OF REBELS.

HOW THEY ESCAPED.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

WASHINGTON MARKETS TO-DAY.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The enemy have succeeded in effecting a safe retreat across the Potomac, which they began last Tuesday afternoon. Our forces followed them on Wednesday, but the pursuit has as yet accomplished nothing beyond the picking up of stragglers. Rockville was the Rebel base of operations, and its possession secured their safe retreat. On Wednesday noon the Rebels passed through Rockville.

When they were leaving the town on their return to Edwards' Ferry, they were harassed considerably by Colonel Lovell, of the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry. His force, numbering about 500 dismounted cavalry, driving them until their rear guard was reinforced, when he was obliged to fall back. Before doing so, however, he had quite a sprightly engagement with them, during which he had seven wounded and one killed.

The Rebels lost several killed; a colonel, believed to be mortally wounded, who was supposed to be somewhere in the vicinity of Rockville; two wounded whom they could not carry away, and a large number of others, wounded, whom they took with them in the carriages and wagons they had stolen.

The retreat was simultaneous throughout their whole line, or nearly so, a small portion passing down the River road, and the remainder of their force concentrating from various directions, and passing through Rockville, *en route* for Edwards' Ferry, where almost their entire force crossed. They commenced retreating on Tuesday, and their front line passed Rockville and other adjacent roads upon a line with that place at twelve o'clock on Tuesday night, and was continually falling back until twelve o'clock on Wednesday, when the rear of their main body had gone. They retained their pickets at Rockville and at the cross-roads, and on river roads, as well as upon the road leading towards Frederick, until between five and six o'clock on Wednesday evening. Almost their entire force is believed to have crossed the river on Wednesday night.

The foe consisted simply of stragglers, a considerable number of whom were captured by our dismounted cavalry and the advance of one of our corps. Last evening, our advance commander had his headquarters at Poolesville, about thirty miles from Washington, and three miles from the Potomac. It is much to be regretted that we did not know as much about Rebel movements Tuesday, P. M., as we did Wednesday afternoon. Had such been the case, our men might have gone out from the fortifications, made the reconnoissance, and on Tuesday evening made a general forward movement, and caught the enemy in all the details of a retreat. But fortune smiled upon the foe, and while we waited for the assault upon the fortifications of Washington, our shrewd and wily enemy was making good his escape under the very nose of our army. He has gone, carrying with him all his stock and plunder. The North has been a third time disgraced with invasion. If the enemy should a fourth time appear in our border, will we have one good militia regiment to oppose them?

Guerillas on the James River.

On Wednesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, while one of our propellers was going up the James river, the Rebels fired upon her from Wilcox's Landing. Two solid shots struck the vessel just above the water line, but failed to inflict any material damage. A gunboat immediately moved up and shelled the Rebels, and then landed a force, which pursued the enemy quite a distance.

Croakings of the Wiseacres.

There are hundreds of people here who are trying to prove that the Rebel force lately in Maryland numbered seventy or eighty thousand men. We wish, for the honor of the nation, it had been so, as we should not now be suffering from the disgrace of our capital having been invested by twenty thousand men.

Somebody was to blame—first, for the advance of the enemy into Maryland, and again for allowing a greatly inferior force to threaten the very gates of the capital. Who was the man? There is no leather medal large enough with which to reward him for his military ability.

Another Account.

It seems to be generally conceded that yesterday most all of the Rebel forces crossed at Nolan's and Edwards' Fords into Virginia. Our forces occupied Poolesville last night. The *Chronicle* this morning publishes some semi-official facts going to show that the late invading force reached nearly 40,000, and that it was fully planned to seize the Capital.

Officers from the front say, Early's and Breckinridge's Divisions were all Wednesday forenoon passing from the north of Washington to Rockville. The Washington markets this morning were nearly destitute of provisions, owing to the devastation of the country northward.

The Militia of District of Columbia.

By direction of the President, the order calling for the services of the militia and volunteers of the District of Columbia has been rescinded, and they are accordingly mustered out.

Prussian Consul at Chicago.

The President has recognized H. Claussenius as Consul of Prussia at Chicago, and Giovanni Luize Averzani as Vice Consul of Italy in New York.

A Rebel Statement.

The *National Intelligencer* understands that a Major (or Captain) Spencer, of the insurgent forces recently demonstrating against Washington, embraced the opportunity before they decamped of addressing to one of our citizens, who is a relative of Spencer, a letter, in which he states that the Confederates crossed the Potomac with 8000 men for the purpose of obtaining horses, cattle, and other supplies, and having accomplished their purpose, they were on the march back to Virginia.

Only a small portion of these forces appeared in front of Washington, while their comrades were collecting the booty for transportation across the Potomac.

The Baltimore Militia.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—The Baltimore militia continue enrolling, and the authorities are determined to make them come up, regardless of politics. No doubt General Wallace will lay contributions on the Secession sympathizers to pay for Bradford's house, and other Rebel damages.

Steamer Spoken.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., July 15.—The *Bavaria*, from New York, for Southampton, was boarded off Cape Race, at 4 o'clock on Thursday morning.

PROBABLE CAPTURE OF ATLANTA.

Rebel Hopes and Fears.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Atlanta (Ga.) *Appeal* of the 4th of July has just been received here. It says:—

"A more probable solution of General Sherman's policy is that he will make a detour southward from Marietta, with a view of crossing the river and reaching the railroad between this and West Point, and such a movement on his part would, he supposes, compel General Johnston to move to the left, and thus leave Atlanta uncovered.

If such be really the design of the wily Yankee commander, we have an abiding faith that he will be foiled in his purpose, and brought to grief in advance of its accomplishment. We are not without the hope, moreover, that reinforcements will yet come to the aid of our army in sufficient strength to enable it to drive back the invaders of our soil.

"The trans-Mississippi army is now lying idle with no enemy to annoy it, and there is no reason why it might not be transferred to this side of the river, where its services are so much needed.

"While the enemy are concentrating all their forces, it behooves us to do the same thing, otherwise there is no alternative left but to continue to surrender to the domination of the invader."

THE WOUNDED IN THE FIGHT AT MONOCACY.

FREDERICK CITY, July 14, via Gettysburg, July 15.—The wounded have been brought from Monocacy to this place, and are now in the Government Hospital. The exact number of them is not yet ascertained, but they will probably reach eight hundred in all, the majority of whom are Rebel wounded.

The delegates of the Christian Commission are here with hospital stores, clothing, nourishment, and stimulants, all of which are much needed by the wounded. Mr. Gideon Bantz, a Union citizen of this place, has furnished the Commission's delegates with accommodations for themselves and their stores.

At Gettysburg the delegates were furnished with transportation to this city by R. G. McCreary, Esq., of that place. They also received considerable accessions to their stores.

The railroad between Gettysburg and this place is not yet in running order.

Frederick City was well drained by the Rebels, and many of its citizens dastardly robbed, even after the raiders had received their levy of two hundred thousand dollars.

A number of Averill's Cavalry were in the city last night, and are here yet.

Conflagration at Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1 o'clock, P. M.—A large fire is raging in Furman street, Brooklyn. Ross' lumber yard, and the distillery on the opposite side of the street is burning.

A number of heavy explosions have occurred. The Russian frigate, and other vessels near here have been towed away safely.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

TWO P. M.—The fire in Brooklyn is not Ross' lumber yard and the distillery, but the new stores in Furman street, between State and Joralemon streets. One vessel is burning.

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

NEW YORK, July 15, 2·30 P. M.—Woodruff & Jackson's stores, in Furman street, Brooklyn, containing nitrate of soda, saltpetre, sugar, hides, &c., caught fire at noon, and are still burning. The Russian frigate was towed out of danger by four tugs, without damage. The brigs *Cesar* and *Helene* and a barque are destroyed. Three terrible explosions occurred.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Allison.—In this Court, in which, during the past week, little or nothing has been done, indictments against parties charged with selling liquor without license were this morning taken up. There are between two and three hundred bills pending against offenders of this class, and before the Court is done with them, they will be of the opinion that both time and money would have been saved by a compliance with the requirements of the law. The following parties were tried and convicted:—

Samuel Laughington, No. 211 Dean street—Sold porter and ale. He excused himself by saying that his wife sold it against his orders.

Owen Reynolds, tavern S. W. corner of Currant alley and Locust street. The defendant produced a license dated June 4th, but the Court decided that the law requires that the license shall be taken out during the month of March.

John Stuber, No. 1303 Germantown road: He sold lager beer, and offered as an excuse for having no license, that he had only been there seven weeks.

Thomas Hamilton, Fourth above Shippen. He produced a license dated June 15, but this, under the ruling of the Court, did not avail.

Patrick Moore, Fourth and Shippen. He produced license dated June 16th, but was likewise convicted.

Charles Shorts, No. 411 S. Eleventh street. He had no license, and was of course convicted.

Neal O'Donnel, No. 14 Callowhill street. No license, and was convicted.

John Miskell, Front street. He produced license dated June 6th, but that did him no good, and he was convicted.

Charles Dunlap, Twenty-second and Cherry streets. He was retailing liquor under a wholesale license. This is a clear violation of law, and he was convicted.

Jacob Martin, No. 1019 N. Fourth street, also was retailing under wholesale license, and was convicted.

Richard Murphy, No. 209 Race street. He produced a license dated June 14, and, being too late, was convicted.

The cases were still being rapidly disposed of when our report closed.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 69. Noon, 80. One P. M., 81. Wind, East.

THE UNION ARTILLERY.—The Philadelphia Union Artillery was accepted by the Adjutant-General, July 11, as a Battery Company. On the 13th they offered 288 men under Major Fitzwater, a regular officer, but neither city or State could furnish equipments. One hundred and fifty-one of the number then volunteered to go with their own howitzers, but these not being required, they were again disappointed. Thursday, 14th, in six hours' time, an infantry company of eighty-two men was recruited, inspected, and mustered in, and will go as a company of the National Guards.

A SPLENDID REGIMENT.—We call special attention to the claims of the 3d Coal Regiment, which has so rapidly organized that but two more companies are needed to complete the regiment. We have personal knowledge of several of the officers connected with the organization, as also of the character of the men that have thus far been enlisted, and are confident that in every respect it will prove as fine a regiment as ever left this city. Immediate application should be made to Colonel John R. Haslett, No. 205½ Walnut street.

FACTS.—The business advice of our eminent townsman, John Grigg, Esq.—If you have anything to sell, do not fail to acquaint the public with a knowledge of the fact—is one of the reasons why we make reference in this special manner to the Great Central Clothing House of Wannamacher & Brown, S. E. corner of Sixth and Market streets. While day after day these gentlemen have not failed to announce in our advertising columns an account of all the varied articles of wearing apparel displayed at their famous establishment, "Oak Hall," yet, at the same time, for the benefit of those who boast that they do not read newspaper advertisements, they avail themselves of a column that, in these days of cracked skulls and bloody noses, people cannot refuse to read, if they would be posted upon the stirring events of our local as well as national history.

Notices of which the above is a type are, in newspaper parlance, called "puffs." This fact is fully admitted by Messrs. W. & B. As the merits of a cigar can only be tested by the puffing process, so the cheapness, durability, and excellence of their goods can only be substantiated by directing the attention of customers to their establishment, which, once entered, the most satisfactory sales to purchaser, as well as seller, are sure to succeed. The sales at this house for the past years have been of the most extensive character, and the description of the goods disposed of have delighted all their patrons. Strangers visiting the city will find that the most advantageous bargains are to be made at this celebrated establishment.

WHAT NEXT?—By the application of a new preparation, called the "Email de Paris," lately introduced to the ladies of this city, it is said that the most repugnant features can be transformed into the most beautiful. This improvement on nature is the invention of the French chemist, Jares, and the result is attained by washing the face with a peculiar kind of enamel. This is a new style of artificial face and one likely to become popular among ladies of a certain age and old bachelors. If the inventor of the "Email de Paris" could only discover something now which would bleach a blackened character, his invention would be perfect. What next?

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.—In consequence of the burning of the steamboat *John Potter*, at Pier No. 1, North River, a few days since, passenger lines from New York to Philadelphia by Camden and Amboy Railroad, will, until further notice, leave the pier foot of Robinson street, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 15
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

200 sh Read R.R mon 16½	100 sh Reading R. R. 67
200 sh do.......... 66½	100 sh do.......... 66¾
100 sh do.......... 66¾	200 sh do......b10 67¼
400 sh do.......... 66¾	300 sh do.......... 67
100 sh do.......... 67½	200 sh do.......b5 67
40 sh do....bid&int 67¾	100 sh Phila & Erie.... 30
100 sh do.......s10 67	700 sh Dinsmore Oil.. 4¾

FIRST BOARD.

$7000 U. S. 6s, '81....c 103¾	150 sh Sch Nav pf.... 38
$5000 do............ 103¾	25 sh Morris Cnl.... 91¾
$27000 U. S. 5-20s...... 104	100 sh Susq. Canal... 24
$1000 do............ 104½	112 sh Penna R R.... 72¾
$2900 do............ 104½	333 sh do.......... 73
$100 do............ 104¾	100 sh North Pa....b10 33
$5000 C. & A mg 6s...... 116½	100 sh Catawa pf....b5 40
$1100 City 6s............ 104	10 sh 10 & 11th...... 48
20 sh N Bank Ken.. 115	160 sh Phil & Erie.b30 33¼
100 sh Big Mount..b30 8¾	225 sh do.......... 32
100 sh Oil Creek...... 5½	100 sh Reading R ..s5 66¾
100 sh Mineral Oil.... 2	100 sh do.......... 66¾
100 sh Phil & Oil Crk. 1	100 sh do...b5&int 66¾
100 sh Mc'Clintock.... 4¾	100 sh do.......b30 67

H. S. LEECH, Stock Commission Broker, No. 7 Farquhar Buildings, Walnut street, below Third.

PRICES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

	First Call.		Second Call.	
United States 6s, 1881, int off	103	bid	102¾	sales
Rock Island Railroad	..	bid	109¾	sales
Reading Railroad	66¾	bid	65¾	sales
Illinois Central Railroad	..	bid	127¾	sales
Galena Railroad	..	bid	51	sales
New York Central Railroad	133¾	bid	133¾	sales
Erie Railroad	..	bid	113¾	sales
Harlem Railroad	290	bid	300	sales
Gold	252	bid	..	sales
United States 5-20s	103¾	bid	103¾	sales
Market	Steady.		Steady.	

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government Securities, &c., to noon to-day, as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	103	104
U. S. 7 3-10 Notes	104	106
Certificates of Indebtedness, New	93¾	94¼
Quartermaster's Vouchers	90	91
Gold	240	245
5-20 Bonds	103¼	105

10-40 Coupon Bonds ready for delivery to June 27 inclusive.

Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9¼ A. M.	257	12 M.	245
11 A. M.	250¾	1 P. M.	248

Market weak.

The Second National Bank of Frankford has issued the following circular:—

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.—In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency Act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the capital stock of this Bank to Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($250,000).

Subscriptions for the proposed increase of capital will be payable on or before the first day of September next, and will be received in the manner provided for in the by-laws of the bank, as follows:—

Section 13. "Whenever an increase of stock shall be determined upon, in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association of this Bank, it shall be the duty of the Board to notify all the stockholders of the same, and to cause a subscription to be opened for such increase of capital. In the increase of capital, each stockholder shall have the privilege of subscribing for such number of shares of the new stock as he may be entitled to subscribe for, according to his existing stock in the Bank. If any stockholder should fail to subscribe for the amount of stock to which he may be entitled, the Board of Directors may determine what disposition shall be made of the privilege of subscribing for the unsubscribed stock."

Subscriptions received by mail.—By order of the Board of Directors. WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier.

THE VANCE STEWART OIL COMPANY.—The Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company is one of the best located on the Allegheny river, lying in the immediate vicinity of the famous Hover farm, the wells upon which have been yielding uninterruptedly for about four years. The inducements to investment on the Allegheny in preference to Oil Creek are numerous and weighty. It is true a larger immediate return may be looked for upon the creek, but the wells there do not bear that character for permanence and steady product that characterizes wells on the river. It is the true policy to purchase large tracts of land as the Stewart Company have done, and thus insure their wells against the encroachments of neighboring lessees, thereby making them permanently yield.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

FRIDAY, July 15.—There is not so much activity in Trade circles to-day, owing to the decline in the rate of Gold and Foreign Exchange.

In Provisions there is but little doing, and most descriptions remain without any change in prices.

In Flour the sales for shipment amounted to only a few hundred barrels extra family at $11·50@11·75. Sales to the trade range from $9·50 up to $13·50 for superfine and fancy. There is nothing doing in either Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

For Wheat there is a less active demand, and yesterday's figures cannot be maintained; 2@4000 bu. fair and prime red at $1·60@1·65 ₩ bu., but at the close the former rate was all that could be maintained. Rye is scarce, and Penna. commands $1·70@1·75. Corn is in good request, and 2400 bushels yellow sold at $1·70, part afloat and part in store. Oats are held at 95@97c. A lot of new Barley, the first of the season, has been put in market, and it is held at $1·84.

Whisky is unsettled; sales of 100 bbls. Pennsylvania and Western at $1·75@180.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Cotton quiet at $1·63@1·65. Flour unsettled and declined 50c.@$1·00; State, $[illegible]; Ohio, $[illegible]; Southern, $10·25@11. Wheat nominally 8@10c. lower. Corn dull and declined 1@2c.; sales of 17,000 bushels at $1·60. Beef dull and nominally lower. Pork declined $[illegible]; New Mess, $[illegible]. Whisky dull at $1·70. Receipts—Flour, 19,319 bbls.; Wheat, 7000 bushels; Corn, none.

Stocks irregular. Chicago and Rock Island, 10[illegible]; Cumberland pref'd, [illegible]; Illinois Central Scrip, 12[illegible]; Michigan Southern, [illegible]; New York Central, 13[illegible]; Reading, 13[illegible]; Hudson River, 137; Canton Company, [illegible]; Missouri 6's, 6[illegible]; Erie, 113¾; Chicago and Quincy, 129; Michigan Central, [illegible]; Cleveland and Pittsburg 107¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 113; Chicago and Northwestern, 51; Norwich Railroad, 115; One Year Certificates, 94¾; Coupons, 1881, 102¾; Five-Twenties, 10[illegible].

BALTIMORE, July 15.—Grain and Flour dull and declining. Whisky neglected and nominal at $[illegible]. Provisions very dull.

Gold.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Gold after touching $2 42 is now 238, and falling.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, Portsmouth, C. A. [illegible] & Co.
Schr Henry, Dobbin, Providence, [illegible]
Schr Castle [illegible] Bean, do. [illegible]
Schr R. W. Dillon, Ludlam, Fortress Monroe, Tyler & Co.
Schr L. H. Cuthbert, Simpkins, Salem, J. R. Sawyer & Co.
Schr Reading, Crowell, Boston, Captain.
Schr T. T. Derringer, Blackman, Boston, Noble, Caldwell & Co.
Schr Reporter, Gilkey, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig A. G. Cattell, Watson, 19 days from Trinidad de Cuba, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Brig Flora (Br.), Sears, 19 days from Trinidad de Cuba, with molasses to S. Morris Waln & Co.
Brig Imogene, Saunders, 14 days from Matanzas, in ballast to Curtis & Knight.
Brig George Burnham, Thornton, 5 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr J. A. Griffin, Foster, 17 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh. 2d inst., lat. 23 18 N., lon 81 43, spoke brig Starlight, from Liverpool, N. S., for Matamoras.
Schr H. Bruce, Gregory, 3 days from New York, with salt to William Bumm & Son.
Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, 4 days from Gloucester, Mass., with mdse to captain.
Schr L. H. Bartlett, Simpkins, from Bridgeton, in ballast to captain.
Schr Althea, Godfrey, 4 days from Fall River, in ballast to captain.
Schr James House, Gage, 6 days from Boston, with mdse to Twell & Co.
Schr L. A. May, Baker, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Stickney & Glover.
Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr G. W. Krebs, Carlisle, from Hampton Roads, in ballast to Thomas Webster.
Schr T. P. McColley, Durborough, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to James Barratt.
Schr Two Brothers, West, 1 day from Indian river, with corn to James Barratt.

BELOW.

Two light barques, supposed from New York, and three hermaphrodite brigs.

Official Drawings of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky.

CLASS 391—July 14, 1864.

43, 66, 14, 55, 22, 69, 38, 10, 45, 29, 27, 75.

EXTRA CLASS 392—July 15, 1864.

9, 35, 31, 58, 42, 71, 68, 27, 11, 75, 55, 34, 21.

Circulars sent by addressing
E. E. SIMMONS & Co.,
Covington, Ky.

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Two Cents Per Copy, or Twelve Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as ten o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864.

THE RAID AND ITS RESPONSIBILITY.

Now that the raiders have departed down the Shenandoah valley, and the "big scare" they got up in Maryland and the border counties of this State is at an end, we may review the events that have transpired with rational composure, and measure their real importance with tolerable accuracy. Judging, then, of the late Rebel movement by the light of facts which are now generally known, it would seem that the first public impression of its character and purpose was substantially correct. That impression was that the demonstration contemplated only the acquisition of supplies for the Confederate army, and that those engaged in the expedition, being probably but a small force, did not design to make a serious assault either on Baltimore or Washington.

The sequel has fully verified this calculation. The most reliable accounts from the scene of the raid agree in estimating that the whole of the Rebel troops that crossed the Potomac amounted to but thirty-odd thousand. We are also aware that Baltimore was not attacked, and that its immediate vicinity was only scoured by squads of cavalry sent out to cut various railway and telegraphic communications with Washington, to alarm the people, and pick up a certain quantity of plunder.

As regards the action of the marauders before Washington, there would seem to be ample reason to warrant the notion that no positive purpose to assault the capital with the hope of capturing it was at any time entertained. The most rational theory with regard to the affair is that the appearance of the Rebels in that quarter, as well as what they did, was but a feint, intended to cover the passage down the Shenandoah Valley of the wagon trains that bore away towards Richmond the spoils which the freebooters had gathered from the defenseless people within our lines. In order to effect this object a show of assaulting Washington had to be made to keep our forces from pursuing the robbers and possibly capturing them with all the valuable booty which they had secured. It is furthermore probable that the raid was made by no other forces than those which were sent by Lee to resist Hunter in his march on Lynchburg, and that their subsequent progress up the valley was a sort of afterthought, at once suggested by the grave military blunder of Hunter himself in crossing the Alleghenies and passing up into the extreme northwestern corner of Virginia, instead of retreating directly north, and by that means keeping his troops directly between the Rebels and Washington, until he could be so far reinforced as to have again assumed the offensive. It is, we apprehend, to this amazing mistake of Hunter that the recent raid, with all its consequences, must be attributed, since it appears to be quite manifest that had Hunter fallen back towards Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, instead of running off on a line which completely uncovered the points named, and all the region of country they commanded, Early and Breckinridge might have been deterred from the foraging incursion they undertook, or have been disastrously repulsed in the attempt. As it turned out, however, Sigel was surprised with a force too small to make a stand, and had to give way before the advancing columns of the Rebel Generals, while Hunter was too far away to be reinforced by Sigel or to reinforce him in his sudden and desperate extremity.

We are not disposed to be unreasonably captious in criticizing our military leaders and their conduct. We think that a great deal of injustice has been done to many unfortunate, but truly meritorious men, by a too quick and flippant censure of them, in which mere civilians indulge. But in view of the late alarming and destructive foray of the Rebels into our borders, and the important aid which General Hunter apparently contributed to its inception and prosecution, by actually opening the way for and thereby inviting it, we are deliberately of the opinion that his action in the premises is fairly a subject for Executive inquiry, and should, therefore, for the sake of military *morale* and discipline, be speedily investigated by a competent tribunal or board of officers, and dealt with according to the facts of the case as they may be judicially reported.

STATE DEFENSE.

Now that the last raid is over and gone, what do we mean to do? Are we to let it pass as the idle wind which we regard not? Will we turn it to no more practical use and account for our own future protection, than we derived from the experiences of the same kind which preceded it? The habit of doing nothing, after repeated visitations of the sort, to prevent their recurrence, is not only absurd but criminal. A people who will not learn the necessity of making all proper exertions to secure themselves after such lessons as we have had within the last two years and a half, who will not rightly improve their warnings, richly deserve to be perpetually overrun by the Rebels and plundered of all they have.

There can be no question that we could easily have prevented every raid that followed the first one. Nothing was needed but a timely organization of a powerful militia force for home and border defense, and it is not extravagant to say that the raising and maintaining of such a force would not have cost more, if as much, as the gross value of the loss entailed on the people, and the Government by the predatory incursions which we have literally invited by our want of preparation to avert or resist them.

It is not necessary just now and here to inquire where precisely lies the blame or responsibility for our past dereliction in this most important matter. It may be that the whole community and its civil authorities are so jointly implicated in the fault that any attempt to ascertain where the burden of censure should fall, would only result in a profitless contest of crimination and recrimination. But it is most certain that our past neglect to prepare for State defense, independently of the national forces, has been a grievous and unpardonable oversight, and that the promptest action should be taken to repair the error. Other States have set us an example in this respect, which is eminently worthy of our emulation, and unless we duly regard it, we shall more than ever merit the censure and ridicule which has already been invoked by our strange indifference to, and utter omission to make preparation for our own protection. New York has a formidable body of militia ready for active service, for home defense, whenever any emergency arises that demands their presence in the field. Ohio has organized a powerful military force of like character, and is thereby enabled, in any sudden contingency, either to repel any invasion of her own borders, or, in the event of an extremity which calls for such assistance, to send several thousand well drilled and accoutred soldiers to help the national Government. But Pennsylvania, we are sorry to say, has done nothing to secure her own territory against the inroads of the common enemy, while equaling any other State in raising troops for the Federal army.

This matter of a home guard must now be attended to, and the measures necessary to obtain it be taken at once. It is too late to talk about the short-comings of the last State Legislature, or the defects of the present militia law. The Governor should take the responsibility of calling out the required force, and maintaining it until the next Legislature meets, when an act can be passed to sanction and make good and valid all that he may wisely and properly do, in the interim, for the defense of the Commonwealth. Will Governor Curtin take this hint and act on it forthwith? If he will, the people will sustain him.

FOREIGN JOTTINGS.

—Blondin is at Paris, giving exhibitions of his skill at the Hippodrome.

—The late Duchess of Gordon bequeathed $15,000 to the infant schools and schools of industry in England.

—No less than seven thousand three hundred and twenty-four sheep were killed by dogs in Ireland the last year.

—The Western Australians threaten the British Government with their anger if any more convicts are sent to their country.

—Shot cast in cold sand-moulds are coming into use for their cheapness and destructive effect.

—The recent elections for the Councils-General in France have terminated largely in the choice of liberal members.

—The prospect of the wine crop in the south of France is very flattering. The Burgundy vineyards are also doing well.

—The harvest has failed both in New South Wales and Victoria, and flour is in great demand there.

—At last dates gold was dearer one-tenth per cent. in Paris than in London, and four-tenths dearer in London than Hamburg.

—Professor James Miller, of Edinburgh, the author of the article on Surgery in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, recently died at the age of fifty-two years.

—One of the Pope's veteran guard, who had been in his service nine years and had been decorated, is about to be executed in Rome for strangling a poor woman who was a pork-seller.

—Desiree Artot has reappeared at the Italian opera in London, after four years absence, in the character of the "Figlia del Reggimento," to which she gave the most splendid effect.

—There are in England and Wales 44,695 lunatics under care, in public and private institutions. The Commissioners on Lunacy report that it is largely increasing of late years.

—The Marquis de Ferriere-le-Vayer, French Minister to Belgium, has just died at Brussels of a carbuncle in his neck. He was an author of some note, and a well-known diplomatist.

—The railway receipts in the same country, during the same period, were $145,642,790, on 11,551 miles of road, and on a capital of $1,926,092,190.

—The late King of Wurtemberg was the oldest sovereign in Europe. He was a brother-in-law of Jerome Bonaparte, and consequently an uncle of Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde.

—American rhododendrons are the pride of the British conservatories. The scarlet variety is much prized, and is now the greatest attraction at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park.

—The prices of wheat are advancing in the English market, foreign being held with firmness, in contemplation of the influence of political matters upon agricultural affairs. A rise of one shilling sterling is quoted.

—The Levant *Herald* says the Circassian slave trade has received of late an immense impetus. At Trebizond and Tamsoun boys and girls go off in large numbers at low prices. "Prime samples" bring about one hundred dollars each.

—Cotton has made the fortune of Dundee. Jute is now its staple manufacture, with great profit. It is a good substitute for cotton in many articles. A gentleman in this city has succeeded in bleaching and dying it so perfectly that it can be used in place of silk for many articles.

—The Earl of Airlie recently made a complaint on the score of humanity to the Marlboro' street police, as to the treatment prisoners ordinarily received at the House of Detention. They are not permitted to shave or cleanse themselves, and their blankets are full of vermin. The magistrate said in reply that he had no control over the matter.

—The real value of all the imports into the United Kingdom in 1863 was £248,980,543, and of all the exports, £195,974,773. So that the balance of trade, according to the prevailing theory, was £63,006,169 against Great Britain the last year, as much as $315,030,845! Yet she was never more prosperous. How is this? What is the real balance of trade?

—It is asserted that vast numbers among the better educated of the Catholic clergy of France and Italy are not merely opposed to the temporal power of the Pope, but regard the dogma of the Immaculate Conception with scarcely concealed contempt. They also feel the necessity of harmonizing theology with science, and consider forced celibacy as a hindrance rather than an aid to holiness in life.

—At the exposition of pictures at the Industrial Palace in Paris, there is one large room where the rejected pictures are exhibited. This was an idea of the Emperor's, and a good one. It is said that the eccentricity, self-conceit, and ignorance of a large class of persons who think themselves artists are here most strikingly exposed. It would be a good idea for our own Academy to follow this plan. It would be "fair play," as it is called, and be instructive.

—Fat people may now breathe more freely. Dr. Duparc, of London, assures the public that by using his remedy of Fucus Vesiculosus, they may become shapely and get rid of their superfluous flesh. His remedy is no more nor less than a seaweed used in the manufacture of kelp, and common on sea coasts; strange to say, however, this very Fucus is fed in the Scottish islands to horses, cattle, and sheep, to keep them in flesh during the winter months, and so also in Norway. This inclines us to doubt the pretensions of Dr. Duparc.

—It is understood that the proposed marriage between the eldest daughter of the Emperor of Brazil and the Archduke Louis Victor, brother of the Emperor of Austria, has been abandoned in consequence of the acceptance of the throne of Mexico by Maximilian, which circumstance brings the Archduke Louis Victor nearer to the throne of Austria, and imposes on him the duty of remaining in a position to inherit the throne if the present Emperor should die without issue. Fresh matrimonial negotiations have therefore taken place, and it now appears to be decided that the eldest daughter of the Emperor Don Pedro, the heiress to the throne, will marry the Prince of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, son of the former President of the Council of Ministers in Prussia, and cousin to King William. That Prince is a Roman Catholic. The younger daughter is to marry, report says, Count de Flanders, second son of King Leopold of Belgium.

—At the examination (says the Dundee *Courier*) of Mr. John Logie, farmer, Murray's Hall, on his sister entering the box to be examined, the following conversation took place between her and the opposing agent:—Agent—"How old are you?" "Oh, weel sir, I am an unmarried woman, and I dinna think it richt to answer that question." The Judge—"Oh, yes, answer the gentleman; how old are you?" Miss Jane—"Weel a weel, I am fifty." Agent—"Are you not more?" "Weel, I am sixty." The inquisitive writer still further asked if she had hopes of getting married, to which Miss Jane replied:—"Weel, sir, I winna surely tell a lie: I hinna lost hope yet." And she scornfully added, "But I winna marry you, for I am sick tired o' your palaver already." The examination then proceeded.

Lieutenant-General A. P. Stewart, of Tennessee.

From the Southern Confederacy.

The correspondent of the *Register*, "Burley," announces Major-General A. P. Stewart's promotion to the vacant Lieutenant-Generalship in the Army of Tennessee.

Although the appointment of so modest, retiring, and junior an officer to the place of the lamented Polk, will take some of our readers by surprise, those of them who are acquainted with the character and career of General Stewart—his exalted piety, his thorough education, and his rare courage—will readily admit the fitness and justice of it, and concede to the War Department excellent discrimination in the selection.

General Stewart, says the correspondent of the *Register*, was born in Winchester, Tennessee, and is now about forty-three years of age. At an early age he went to West Point, where he graduated with honor, after which he remained in the institution two years as Professor of Mathematics. He married Miss Chase, in Albany, New Jersey, a most beautiful and accomplished lady, from which place he removed to Lebanon, Tennessee, and took the position as Professor of Mathematics in Cumberland University. He filled, for a number of years, the same chair in the Nashville University, and then returned to Lebanon as President of the Female Academy.

At the commencement of the war he received a commission as Major of Artillery, and was at Columbus, Kentucky, as chief of that department, under the lamented Polk, to whose late position he has succeeded. Just before the battle of Shiloh he was appointed Brigadier-General, and commanded a brigade of infantry on that memorable field with surpassing gallantry, having two horses killed under him. He was at Murfreesboro, just after which battle he was promoted to Major-General, and has served in that capacity at Perryville and Chickamauga, and in this battle, which may now be termed the "engagement of May and June." He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and a devout Christian. He has great firmness of character—is quiet in demeanor, cool in battle, handles his troops with great caution, but has always been up to time. Nobody doubts for a moment that his promotion will redound to the discipline of his corps and the good of the cause.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

New York Yacht Club.—The members of the New York Model Yacht Club, so well known in a nautical sense to the country, have arrived in this city, and are the guests of the Philadelphia Yacht Club. They left New York at 3 A. M. on Monday, came through the canal from New Brunswick, and entered the Delaware river at Bordentown, their stay at Trenton having been but short. The boats are all beautifully manned and bannered, and the men thorough sailors in appearance and manner, as they are withal perfect gentlemen. They bring with them three boats—the *Cecilia*, *Hudson*, and *Major*, manned as follows:—*Cecilia*, Captain (commanding squadron), Wm. Seaman; also, Messrs. Potter, Lee, and Egleston. *Hudson*—Captain C. W. Ridley; also, McGuire, Jones, Donahoe, and Keech. *Major*—Captain James Wilson; Addison, Waterbury, and Howe. The club will make a trip on the Delaware to-day, and to-night it is contemplated to give them a supper at the Continental hotel.

Passenger Railways.—A resolution has been introduced into Councils requesting the Chief Commissioner of Highways to report what amount has been paid by each Passenger Railway Company for license for the year 1864; what number of cars have been running with or without license since the first day of January last, and to what company said cars belong. Also, to suggest some permanent mode of ascertaining when cars are running without license, and compel a strict observance of the ordinance regulating said corporations.

The One Hundred Days Men.—Recruiting is still rapidly progressing in the city, and this morning a number of companies were mustered into the service. Among the regiments not mentioned by us yesterday, and which is fast filling up, is the Keystone Regiment, to be commanded by Colonel W. P. Robinson; the Coal Exchange, the Merchants', and the Commercial Regiments, are making the most strenuous exertions to have their numbers recruited as speedily as possible, and the prospect is that they will succeed in their endeavors at no very late hour.

Bounty Bills.—A considerable number of bills to aid the enlistment of volunteers for the three years' and one hundred days' service passed City Councils yesterday. A bill creating a loan of $1,500,000 for the payment of bounties passed both branches. An ordinance appropriating $250,000 to pay bounties to re-enlisted veterans was also passed. An appropriation was also made to the Committee on Defense and Protection, to assist them in raising men for the present emergency.

Drowning Cases.—A lad, named William Mole, aged 10 years, was drowned yesterday, near Heff's Mill, Wissahickon. The body was recovered and taken to the residence of his parents, at Roxborough.

A son of Mr. Irwin Jones, aged about 8 years, a resident of this city, was drowned yesterday, on a visit to Chestnut Hill. He went in to swim in the quarry adjoining the water works. The body was recovered.

The $25 Bounty to Veterans.—The Committee having charge of the payment of the $25 bounty to re-enlisted veterans, give notice that they will have time to meet all claims made on them about the first of August. The Committee have the money in their possession, but will be engaged for a few weeks in paying other bounties. Those to whom this bounty is due should remember this, and not sell their claims at a shave of five or ten dollars, as has been done.

Firemen's Reception.—At a meeting of the delegates from a number of Fire Companies held last evening, at the Hope Hose House, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the reception of the 72d Regiment P. V. (Fire Zouaves), who are expected to return to this city about the middle of August.

New Church Edifice.—The Nineteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, contemplated to be erected at Nineteenth and Poplar streets, the corner-stone of which was laid yesterday afternoon, will be built of Trenton brownstone, and will have a front of 57 feet and a depth of 79 feet, with basement for class rooms and lecture room.

A Temporary Loan.—An ordinance passed City Councils yesterday creating a temporary loan of $500,000 to meet the pressing demands on the City Treasury caused by the payment of bounties to re-enlisted veterans.

Fire.—The foundry of Mr. Samuel Cresswell, on Race street, above Eighth, was discovered to be on fire this morning. The flames originated in the drying room, and were extinguished, with the aid of the police, with a trifling damage.

Larceny.—This morning William Webster, colored, was committed by Alderman Toland, to answer the charge of stealing a barrel of varnish, valued at seventy-five dollars, from Second and Vine streets.

In Session.—The Committee on Defense and Protection of City Councils was again in session this morning, attending to matters connected with the forwarding of troops to Washington and elsewhere.

Personal.—Major-General Franklin, ex-Secretary Chase, Hon. F. P. Blair, and Admiral Porter are now stopping in this city. Mr. Chase is the guest of Jay Cooke, Esq.

The Gas Used at the Fair.—The gas consumed during the progress of the late Sanitary Fair will, according to the instructions of Councils, be furnished free of charge.

Enlisting Minors.—The city bounty of $50 will not be paid to any minor under 18 years of age enlisting for 100 days.

Located.—The bill locating the Western Engine as a steam fire engine has passed Councils over the veto of the Mayor.

Married.

KELLER—POOLE.—On the evening of the 21st of January, 1864, by the Rev. J. T. Goodrich, Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM KELLER to Miss LIZZIE B. POOLE, all of Philadelphia.

KNORR—MORGAN.—On the 11th July, 1864, by Andrew Manship, Minister of the Gospel, WILLIAM H. H. KNORR to Miss CORDELIA MORGAN, both of Philadelphia.

Died.

ATKINSON.—On Wednesday morning, the 13th inst., JAMES W., eldest son of Joseph L. and Emily Atkinson, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 833 S. Second street, on Sunday afternoon, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

LEWIS.—On the 14th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel W. Townsend, SARAH, widow of the late Job Lewis, in the 75th year of her age.

Funeral will meet at Friends' Meeting House, Fourth and Green streets, on Second day morning, 18th inst., at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Fair Hill.

MERRY.—On the morning of the 13th inst., at one o'clock, MARY VALLELY, relict of the late Michael Merry.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his residence, No. 315 S. Sixth street, on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock. Service in St. Mary's Church. Interment at St. Michael's.

PRESSER.—On the 12th inst., VALENTINE PRESSER, of Ditweiler, Rheinpreussen, aged 64 years.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 527 N. Second street, on Sunday afternoon, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.—

The purest old Port, Sherry, and Madeira Wines,

Also, fine old Brandies, for medicinal purposes,

Constantly on hand, by

DAVIS & RICHARDS,

Arch and Tenth streets.

A Seasonable Remedy.—

FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY, Jayne's Carminative Balsam will be found a certain, safe, and prompt remedy. The most violent attacks of those complaints, no matter from what cause they originate, are thoroughly subdued by it, and no bad effects spring from its use.

FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CRAMPS, &c.—Jayne's Carminative Balsam, if administered promptly, will afford immediate relief, the disease being thus frequently eradicated in its earliest stages.

Cholera Morbus, Sour Stomach, and all *Bowel Affections* are speedily cured by Dr. Jayne's Carminative. It takes away all soreness of the abdomen, soothes the stomach, and restores its natural action. As a family *remedy* for the diseases generally so prevalent among children and adults during the summer months, it is especially recommended, being prompt in its operation, perfectly safe, and easily administered.

Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

LILLIE'S

CHILLED IRON SAFE,

VS.

DAVID EVANS,

OF THE FIRM OF

EVANS & WATSON'S

SHEET IRON SAFE.

The "Irrepressible Conflict" Still Progressing

To the Citizens of Philadelphia:—

Agreeably to previous notice, I shall now review the personalities and other outside matter as contained in the article headed "Philadelphia Against the World," and signed by David Evans.

As the thief, when hard pushed, is the first to cry "*stop thief*," so is the man who has *vilified*, *traduced*, and wrongfully accused his neighbor, the first to *cry villain*, and to claim the people's sympathy.

The first prominent point in this article is the writer's very modest pretensions.

He assumes to be Philadelphia *merely*, and to stand against the world *only*—extremely modest, surely. This point (having been replied to by Messrs. Lillie & Son) I pass over by simply saying that it is easy to show that Lillie & Son are much the largest patrons of this city and State of any Safe Manufacturer in the United States, as they use so much more material than any other—the product of this State.

The next point to be noticed is the writer's call on his Philadelphia friends to read an extract from The Evening Telegraph of April 16, 1864, which shows some of the different ways the common safe is opened. Now, if the reader will refer to the article in The Evening Telegraph of the 16th, he will find it there stated particularly that these ways were of common occurrence, and that they were known to burglars; and I now say the different ways pointed out were at the time well known to burglars, and had been previously published to the world.

But it seems to suit the writer's case to leave out these facts in his reissue. He adopts the principle that the play of *Hamlet* must be written, even though it be necessary to leave out "Hamlet." Desperate *ends* require desperate means, and it is evident the thief's tutor does not like to stand alone. I can, however, offer him this consolation, that notwithstanding the disposition he has shown in every way to aid the thief, he has met with but ill success.

I do not believe he can find a burglar in the country that would ever thank him for all his efforts; for every professional burglar knows that if he can get a hole into a Safe lock he is all right; and unless the writer can learn the burglar how to drill chilled iron, which I very much doubt, his occupation is gone.

The next point which I notice is the very grave question put by the writer, whether it is not easier to drill one small hole through Lillie's Chilled Iron Door than twenty holes through the common Sheet Iron Door!

The reader will ask any disinterested iron-worker whether he can not drill even twenty small holes through one-sixteenth to one-eighth inch sheet iron much easier than to drill one hole through one-and-a-half to two inches solid chilled iron and let him answer the question.

The next point which the writer alleges as the cause of the controversy is—

That Lillie's agent, among others, called at the Consolidation Bank, on Mr. W. H. Blumer, banker, Allentown, and on the Treasurer of the West Chester Railroad, saying to the latter he could break into his bank and burglar proof safe in few minutes; and to the two former, that he could pick their locks, made by Evans & Watson, in five minutes.

Now I am the sole responsible agent of this city for Lillie's Safe, and I pronounce the above statements absolutely false, so far as it applies to myself, as I am not aware that I have had any conversation with either of the two latter parties on the subject of safes at all, and I have never made any such statements, as are alleged, to the former or any other person. But I take the full responsibility of all that is published in The Telegraph of April 16, 1864, (which can be examined in my printed circular at my Depot, at any time, as the article was taken from that,) and I am prepared to sustain every position there made to the satisfaction of any disinterested person.

Thus have I reviewed the prominent points in this article, and the writer's reasons for his unreasonable attack upon Lillie's Safe are found to be [illegible] not the slightest foundation. The real cause will be found in a short review of the Safe history in Philadelphia. It is a fact well understood, that the writer has realized a fortune in the last few years by making Safes of the lightest material, with the cheapest lock, and in every way got up in the cheapest manner, and filled mainly with red clay (which costs nothing), to give them the appearance of weight and solidity, and that he has sold these Safes at very high prices, making an extravagant profit.

It is a fact also well understood, that within the last three years Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe has been largely introduced in this city and State from the simple fact that intelligent men have preferred a safe that had one and a half to two inches thickness of solid iron, being also drill-proof, with a thorough burglar-proof lock, to a safe that had one-sixteenth to one-twelfth of an inch thickness of sheet-iron, with the cheapest common lock, and not burglar-proof at all, especially when the former cost only about the same price as the latter.

How does the writer attempt to remedy this difficulty? Not by improving his own safe, but by an attempt to discredit Lillie's. How does he do this? He first publicly announces that Lillie's Safe is neither fire nor burglar-proof, and republishes an array of false statements, first published by other safe makers, which he knew at the time had been publicly proved to be false. Second, he succeeded to induce a house who had one of Lillie's Safes by similar false representations, to exchange a Lillie's Safe for Evans & Watson's, by giving them a Safe he asked near $300 for, in exchange for Lillie's, which cost $175; and since about the 1st of January last, I am told he has spent much of his time in the attempt to discredit the Safe in every way: first by sledging, then by grinding holes through it (having discovered that it had not the usual hardness). As to the Lock, he *first* claimed it was an infringement upon Evans & Watson's Alphabetical Lock, but as that was not patented it was no go; and lastly, to discredit the Lock he shows that the combination of the Lock can be picked up from the outside if a hole can be got through the door in the right place, a *wonderful* discovery, which has been fully answered. Now, why resort to all this contemptible meanness? Why not come out fairly and squarely and have Evans & Watson's Safe placed alongside of Lillie's, and have them fairly tested, both as to their fire and their burglar-proof qualities, as he has been challenged to do often? The reason is plain. To place 1-16 to 1-12th of an inch thickness of sheet iron against 1½ to 2 inch thickness of hard chilled iron, to stand either fire or the burglar, and "that's what's the matter."

M. C. SADLER, Agent,

No. 21 South SEVENTH Street.

P. S.—The public test of Safes that was expected to come off last week is unavoidably postponed for a week or two. The article in the *Sunday Dispatch* of the 3d of July will be answered in my next. M. C. S., Agent.

LILLIE,

IN HIS

BOMBASTIC PUFF

IN

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

Of the 13th instant,

RELATIVE TO THE

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY

OF

ONE OF HIS SAFES,

LAST SUNDAY MORNING,

States that the Burglars did not drill a hole more than half an inch through, which statement he knows to be false, as the burglars did drill a hole three-quarters of an inch deep, which was half way through the door. There is no doubt, had they not been disturbed, they would have drilled it all the way through the door, and then robbed the Safe.

Although Lillie states that the farther you get into the Safe the harder the iron, which is another of his false statements, I will undertake to drill the balance through, and if I don't succeed in one half hour's time, I will forfeit one hundred dollars; or I will drill as many holes as will satisfy him in from one-half to two hours' time in any part of that Safe, or any other Safe he has in use in Philadelphia. If I don't succeed I will forfeit one hundred dollars.

I succeeded yesterday in drilling three holes in the Safe at our store in twenty minutes each with one drill, which is ready to drill three more.

DAVID EVANS.

jy14-3t

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—

STECK & CO.'S | MASON & HAMLIN'S | PIANOS.

CABINET ORGANS.

STECK & CO.'S | PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,

Seventh and Chesnut streets.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,

Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate, Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.

Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.

No. 318 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

THE NEW TAX BILL

AND

REVENUE STAMP LAW.

COPIES OF THE

New Tax Bill and Revenue Stamp Law,

For sale Wholesale and Retail, at the Principal Depot for the sale of Internal Revenue Stamps,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street, and

jy13-3t No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, Philad'a.

15 CTS!—LADY'S FRIEND for AUGUST!

PITCHER'S,

jy15-3t No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

NEW ROUTE

TO WILKESBARRE,

VIA

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

TIME AND DISTANCE SAVED!

BY 7 A. M. EXPRESS TRAIN, FROM THE NEW DEPOT, THIRD STREET, ABOVE THOMPSON,

ARRIVING IN WILKESBARRE 2·45 P. M.

RETURNING,

Leave WILKESBARRE at 1 P. M., making close connection at Bethlehem with North Pennsylvania Express train, and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·20 P. M.

FARE $4·25.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ELLIS CLARK,

jy15-12t AGENT.

G. W. SIMONS & BROTHER,

SANSOM STREET HALL, PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURERS OF

JEWELRY,

FINE SWORDS

AND ja4-tf

MILITARY GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY.

JAMES BARBER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,

S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.

AGENT FOR THE PATENT

EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,

A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-houses, Parlors, &c.

Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.

CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

ja12-ly Clock Trimmings of every description.

W. M. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.

THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY, CALL.

All business confidential. my18-3m

HENRY SIMONS,

UNITED STATES NATIONAL

WAGON AND COACH WORKS,

Office, No. 521 NEW MARKET Street,

And Factory, corner of

SECOND AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

All and every kind of WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, and TIMBER WHEELS, adapted to Army, Road, Sutler, or Plantation purposes. All work warranted.

Orders promptly attended to. ja4-tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ASSOCIATED themselves together under the firm of BOLTON, DYKEMAN & CO., and will continue the Car Building Business in all its branches, at the old establishment, corner TWENTY-FIRST and HAMILTON Streets.

JOSEPH R. BOLTON,

GEORGE R. DYKEMAN,

jy1-1m* G. W. CHILDS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BREWERS OF THE City of Philadelphia, in consequence of the continued advancing prices of malt, hops, labor, fuel, &c., and the increased expenses incident to the manufacture and delivery of Malt Liquors, are compelled to ADVANCE THE PRICES OF THEIR PORTER AND ALE to the following rates, to go into effect on and after this date:—

DRAUGHT ALE, per barrel	$11 00
DRAUGHT PORTER, per barrel	11 00
BOTTLING ALE, per barrel	10 00
BOTTLING PORTER, per barrel	10 00

Respectfully,

WILLIAM GAUL,
MASSEY, COLLINS & CO.
FREDERICK LAUER,
LEEDS & GRAY,
IGNATZ BECKLER,
JAMES MOORE,
ABBOTT & CO.,
PHILIP GUCKES,
CHRISTIAN SCHMIDT,
DITHMAR & CO.,
W. D. SMITH & CO.,
GEORGE W. GRAY.

Philadelphia, July 14, 1864. jy14-3t*

MILITARY NOTICES.

THIRD COAL REGIMENT.

THIS REGIMENT

IS

RAPIDLY FILLING UP.

ONLY TWO MORE COMPANIES CAN BE ACCEPTED.

THE REGIMENT

WILL BE THEN READY

TO TAKE THE FIELD.

Immediate Application Should be Made.

ALL RECRUITING EXPENSES PAID.

JOHN R. HASLETT,

COLONEL COMMANDING.

HEADQUARTERS,

No. 205½ WALNUT STREET.

TO THE

Patriotic Citizens of Philadelphia.

THE

MERCHANTS' REGIMENT

IS NOW CALLING

FOR RECRUITS

FOR IMMEDIATE

SERVICE IN THE FIELD.

The Officers are all Men of Experience, and have proved their Courage on the Field of Battle.

COME FORWARD,

EVERY MOMENT IS PRECIOUS!!!

The Enemy Threatens our Capital,

AND MEN! BRAVE, PATRIOTIC MEN,

ARE NEEDED AT ONCE!!!

COME, THEREFORE,

FROM YOUR WORKSHOPS!

FROM YOUR STORES!

FROM YOUR FACTORIES!

And prove to these Traitors that they shall not Desecrate our Soil with Impunity.

The emergency is pressing, and the march to the front of a few brave, devoted patriots, to co-operate with the gallant Army of the Potomac, will put an end forever to the hopes of the Rebel hordes.

Come forward, then, and obey the pressing call of your country, and sustain the pride and glory of our good old Commonwealth.

HEADQUARTERS,

No. [illegible], CHESNUT Street,

City Bounty Fifty Dollars.

The Military Committee MEET DAILY, and the Merchants of Philadelphia are earnestly solicited to unite with them for the purpose of sending this Regiment to the field at once.

MONEY IS NEEDED at once, and the Merchants of Philadelphia are earnestly requested to send their contributions to the undersigned without delay.

JAMES S. MARTIN, Treasurer,
Of Garrett & Martin, No. 520 Market street.
JOHN WOODSIDE,
Of J. Woodside & Co., No. 107 S. Front street.
THOMAS A. BOYD,
Of Boyd & Stroud, No. 32 N. Fourth street.
H. P. SMITH,
Of H. P. & W. P. Smith, No. 246 Chesnut street.
jy14-3t FINANCE COMMITTEE.

ATTENTION!—COMPANIES "F" AND "G" (late Gray Reserves) will be mustered into the NATIONAL GUARD REGIMENT This Afternoon. The members of the Companies will report at 4 o'clock P. M. at City Armory, BROAD Street, below Race. A few good men can still be taken to fill up to maximum. All the bounties and full equipment will be furnished at once. Competent officers.

F. A. LUKENBACH,
S. W. PETTIT,
1t* Recruiting Officers.

VETERANS TO THE FRONT!

OFFICE CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER SUBSTITUTE COMMITTEE, No. 412 PRUNE Street, July 11, 1864.

Veterans whose terms of service have expired can now re-enlist under the most advantageous conditions, and while assisting their country at this crisis can secure ample provision for their families during their absence.

By applying to this Committee they will be put into the service as substitutes, and will receive on the day of muster

SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS IN CASH,

In addition to the bounty offered by the Government.

Veterans, the country looks to you to uphold her flag against the advancing hosts of Rebellion.

Apply at the office of the Committee from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

DANIEL STEINMETZ, Chairman.
J. G. ROSENGARTEN, Treasurer.
J. I. CLARK HARE,
JOHN THOMPSON,
CLEMENT B. PENROSE,
jy13-6t HENRY C. LEA.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE CITY of Camden, New Jersey. [illegible] Apply at the City Clerk's Office, No. 418 FEDERAL Street. jy11-6t*

TO SUBSTITUTES—$650 BOUNTY.—

Office Citizens' Vol. Substitute Committee, No. 412 PRUNE Street, July 8, 1864.

This Committee is now prepared to receive Volunteers who are not liable to military duty. It will have them mustered in as substitutes, and will pay them on the same day the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars in cash, without deduction for commission or brokerage.

In addition to this, substitutes are entitled to Twenty-five Dollars' Government Bounty, and one month's advance pay.

For further particulars, apply at the office of the Committee, between 10 A. M., and 2 P. M.

Daniel Steinmetz, Chairman. John Thompson,
J. G. Rosengarten, Treas'r. Clement B. Penrose,
J. I. Clark Hare, Henry C. Lea. jy11-6t

OFFICE CITY BOUNTY COMMISSION, No. 412 PRUNE Street.—"Substitutes."—The City Bounty of two hundred and fifty dollars will be paid in cases where enrolled citizens of Philadelphia, in advance of the draft, put in three years' substitutes not liable to draft, and proper credit is given upon the quota of their district.

If citizens not enrolled put in substitutes, the substitute is regarded as a volunteer, and on a proper evidence of his being credited is entitled to the bounty.

The opportunity is thus afforded for citizens to aid the cause, while procuring exemptions for themselves, and assisting the city to fill its quota. jy5

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL, First District, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1864.

The names of persons removing to or from this District will be added to or stricken from the lists of enrollment. Copies of the lists are open for public inspection, and civil officers and all citizens are invited to appear and point out errors in the lists and give such information as may aid in the correction and revision thereof. Any person enrolled may appear before the Board and claim to have his name stricken off the lists if he can show satisfactorily that he is not properly enrolled, on account of *Alienage, Non-residence, Over-age, Permanent Physical Disability*.

A compliance with the foregoing suggestions is earnestly solicited.

WM. E. LEHMAN,
je29-tf Captain and Provost Marshal.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES Marine Corps (a varied and exciting life by sea and land), three hundred able-bodied men, to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yard, and aboard United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Better compensation than the army. A ship-of-war is a comfortable home. The Marine Corps is the best equipped Corps in the service. Prize Money in abundance.

THE LOCAL BOUNTIES PAID TO RECRUITS.

For all other information apply daily at the Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce, between the hours of nine and three o'clock.

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
my5-tf No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

WANTS.

WANTED, AN ENGINEER.—Apply at No. 330 CHESNUT Street. jy12 3t

TEAMSTERS WANTED.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1864.

Wanted, at once, THREE HUNDRED TEAMSTERS, each capable of driving with single line, and managing six mule teams.

To such who are competent to perform the duty, the pay per month will be thirty dollars, with one ration per day, and hospital privileges, including the best medical attendance when sick.

Apply to Captain CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, A. Q. M., U. S. A., corner of TWENTY-SECOND and G Streets, Washington, D. C.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
jy11-12t Depot of Washington.

BLACKSMITHS AND WHEELWRIGHTS Wanted.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1864.

Wanted at once, to work in Government Repair Shops, Quartermaster's Department, Depot of Washington, One Hundred (100) good BLACKSMITHS and One Hundred (100) good WHEELWRIGHTS.

The pay per month will be Sixty Dollars ($60), with one (1) ration per day, and hospital privileges when sick.

Apply to Captain CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, A. Q. M., United States Army, corner Twenty-second and G streets, Washington, D. C.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
jy4-12t Department of Washington.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE.—$50,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without incumbrance, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock, A. M. THOS. M. PLOWMAN, No. 207 S. FOURTH Street.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A splendid country Residence, with all modern conveniences and two acres of ground, half a mile from Kennett Square, and adjoining elegant mansion of Bayard Taylor. It will be sold at great sacrifice by creditors. Railroad and telegraph within fifteen minutes' ride. Apply to T. B. PAINTER, or W. R. WADDELL, Esq., West Chester, Pa., or JACOB HUEY, Hanover, Penna. ja1

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS, For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences.

Manufactured by the UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES P. WOOD,
No. 41 S. FOURTH Street.
mh29-6m B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. HESS, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine EAGLE VEIN, best and purest mined. Egg and Stove sizes, $11; Large Nut, $10 per ton.

Consumers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance. je14-6m

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock.
mh11-tf Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 13, DATED July 15, 1862, for one share of the Capital Stock of the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company, in the name of M. M. Bailey. As application has been made to the Company for a new Certificate the finder will please return the same to the office of the Company, or to je10-fr12t* ROBT F. TAYLOR.

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. PLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 2 Strawberry street to No. 232 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. 1t

MY WIFE, ELLEN NIXSON, HAVING left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, I warn all persons not to trust or harbor her on my account.

BENJAMIN NIXSON,
1t* No. 732 LOMBARD Street.

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL.—

PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1864.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 30th day of June, 1864, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

TO AUTHORIZE AN ADDITIONAL LOAN TO MEET THE EXPENSES INCIDENT TO THE DEFENSE OF THE CITY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES,"

Is hereby published for public information.

WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

TO AUTHORIZE AN ADDITIONAL LOAN TO MEET THE EXPENSES INCIDENT TO THE DEFENSE OF THE CITY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the corporation, such sums of money as may be required by the City Treasurer, from time to time to provide for the families of volunteers from the city of Philadelphia in the service of the United States, and for the defense of the city, not exceeding in the whole the sum of five hundred thousand dollars; for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof, and certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loans, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of $100, or if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars, and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue hereof there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates, so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of the income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund, and its accumulations, are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO PUBLISH THE ORDINANCE.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers in this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council, at a stated meeting thereof, held on the 30th day of June, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize an Additional Loan to meet the expenses incident to the defence of the City, and for other purposes." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. jy9 4w

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL,

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1864.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 30th day of June, 1864, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES,"

Is hereby published for public information.

WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain—

That the Mayor is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par on the credit of the corporation, the sum of one million dollars to provide for the erection, extension, and construction of buildings for school purposes in the First School District of Pennsylvania, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per centum per annum, shall be paid half-yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. The amount of said loan shall be appropriated, distributed, and apportioned for the purposes and in amounts as follows, to wit:—

Item 1. To the several school sections nine hundred and thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars, as follows:—

First Section,	forty thousand dollars;
Second Section,	thirty-five thousand dollars;
Third Section,	thirty thousand dollars;
Fourth Section,	thirty-five thousand dollars;
Fifth Section,	sixty thousand dollars;
Sixth Section,	thirty thousand dollars;
Seventh Section,	fifty-three thousand dollars;
Eighth Section,	fifty-eight thousand dollars;
Ninth Section,	forty thousand dollars;
Tenth Section,	twenty-five thousand dollars;
Eleventh Section,	thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars;
Twelfth Section,	thirty-four thousand dollars;
Thirteenth Section,	thirty-eight thousand dollars;
Fourteenth Section,	fifty thousand dollars;
Fifteenth Section,	twenty-five thousand dollars;
Sixteenth Section,	twenty thousand dollars;
Seventeenth Section,	forty-five thousand dollars;
Eighteenth Section,	thirty-five thousand dollars;
Nineteenth Section,	twenty thousand dollars;
Twentieth Section,	seventy-five thousand dollars;
Twenty-first Section,	twenty thousand dollars;
Twenty-second Section,	eleven thousand dollars;
Twenty-third Section,	fourteen thousand dollars;
Twenty-fourth Section,	sixty-eight thousand dollars;
Twenty-fifth Section,	twenty-three thousand dollars;
Twenty-sixth Section,	twelve thousand dollars.

Item 2. To reimburse the City Treasury, for appropriations already made, chargeable to this loan, forty-nine thousand nine hundred and eight dollars.

Item 3. For contingencies, fifteen thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars.

Section 3. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue hereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes, to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby specially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION

TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily, for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, June 16, 1864, entitled—

"AN ORDINANCE

TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES;"

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. jy5-4w

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

PRESIDENTIAL.

From the Tribune.

We cannot as yet be induced to embark in a vehement canvass for the Presidency in prospect, for we believe that matters of graver and more pressing moment should now engage the attention of the American people; but there may be experiments on public credulity too monstrous to escape rebuke, even though they relate to a topic so remote as the Presidency. Thus, the *Round Table*, in an article on the subject, gives the following as the estimates *of the rival parties* as to the probable vote next November, viz.:—

Rep. estimates certain.		*Opp. estimates certain.*	
Connecticut	6	California	5
Illinois	16	Delaware	3
Iowa	8	Indiana	13
Maine	7	Kentucky	11
Massachusetts	12	Maryland	7
Michigan	8	Minnesota	4
New Hampshire	5	Missouri	11
New York	33	New Jersey	7
Ohio	21	New York	33
Rhode Island	4	Oregon	3
Vermont	5	Pennsylvania	26
Total	125	Total	123
Doubtful.		*Doubtful.*	
California	5	Illinois	16
Indiana	13	Michigan	8
Minnesota	4	Wisconsin	8
Oregon	3		
Pennsylvania	26	Total	32
Wisconsin	8		
Total	59		

—Here *the Republicans* are represented as estimating that the result is doubtful in the six States so set down. *Every one* of those States was carried by us at its last election by majorities as follows:—

	Rep. vote.	Dem. Vote.	Rep. Maj.
California	64,447	44,715	19,732
Indiana.—Election last year local, but decided Rep. maj.			
Minnesota	19,533	12,739	6,794
Oregon.—Election last month—overwhelming Rep. maj.			
Pennsylvania	269,496	254,171	15,325
Wisconsin	79,959	55,218	24,741

—Now will any one pretend, in full view of the above figures, that *the Republicans* consider the vote for President of these States doubtful?

But the Opposition, it is added, consider the vote of the eleven States standing first in the right-hand column certain for *their* side, and those of the three below them doubtful. Indeed! Those fourteen States gave, at their last elections respectively, an aggregate majority of *more* than 100,000 for the Administration, while but *one* of them (New Jersey) was decidedly carried by the Opposition. And yet eleven of them are accounted *certain* for the Opposition ticket and the other three doubtful! Could any thing be more preposterous?

Mind that we do not pretend to forecast with confidence the vote of any of these next November. Very much must depend upon events yet future. But there are not six States in the Union which any well-informed politician to-day believes more likely to vote against Mr. Lincoln than for him.

THE HARMONY OF THE UNION PARTY A PRIME NECESSITY.

From the Times.

We greatly regret to see a disposition in some quarters of the Union party to keep up old bickerings. Even were there any principle involved in them, they would be inexcusable, since the party, through its accredited representatives, has settled all its essential principles at Baltimore. But, so far as we have been able to discover, there is not a particle of any principle in dispute. The strife is all personal. We are ashamed to say that it seems to spring entirely from personal jealousies and personal grudges. One set catches up with eagerness every occurrence that makes against another set, which, in turn, loses no opportunity to recriminate. This thing has gone on until, latterly, portions of the Union party are as much given up to scandalous wrangling as was ever the Greek camp in the Trojan siege.

But this is something more than scandalous; it is criminal. Its whole tendency is to distract and fatally weaken the party, on whose success depends the salvation of the country. Harmony in feeling, in purpose, and in effort, is indispensable, even in ordinary times, to any party which seeks to carry a Presidential election. All experience proves that a party which wastes its energies in internal broils and plots, is a doomed party. The fact that the Union party has a grander cause than any other that ever existed, in no way exempts it from this law of party life. Thorough organization and a complete *esprit du corps* are as essential to the Union army as to the Rebel army; to the Union party as to the Opposition party.

The excellence of the cause, instead of diminishing this necessity, only augments the guilt of those through whom it fails of being met. Every man who cares for the saving of the Union is bound to subject every personal feeling to that end. Allow that he has private griefs, which have justice on their side, they cannot justify his making a brawl about them at a crisis like this. In the height of the storm, the true sailor, who is for saving the ship, does not quarrel with his comrades, whatever his provocation; he works faithfully on; forgets the offense if he can, and if not, leaves its settlement to some future day.

Perhaps we are asked, what can be expected of the crew if the officers on the quarter-deck quarrel? We know it is said that the prime source of the discord is in President Lincoln's Cabinet. Were it so, it would not be a whit the less culpable. If there has been or now is a Cabinet officer who is not above giving play to personal resentments and grudges, against either his official associates, or against this or that man in the party at large, he is unfit for his place. Patriotism that rises to no higher level than that, is of a bastard quality that has no business with any official trust in this dread time.

We do not believe that President Lincoln, with his high-souled singleness of purpose, his absolute freedom from every personal jealousy and resentment, would long tolerate any such evil example in any of those whom he has placed at the head of the great administrative departments of the Government. It is not morally possible that he can continue his confidence in any man who would gratify resentment or jealousy at the expense of the harmony of the Union Party, or to the damage of the public interests in any form.

If any such malign influence has grown up in the Cabinet, we take it for granted that he will dislodge it. His fidelity to the cause, his obligations to the great loyal party which has staked its all on that fidelity, imperatively require that the same absolute devotion to the public good, which fills his own soul, should be shared by all his Cabinet, and that it should as religiously regulate their official life as it does his own.

We trust that as the Presidential canvass advances, the great loyal body of the Union party will show that they will tolerate none of these personal altercations—that they will put the ban upon them as hostile and fatal to the Union cause. The party cannot afford to be patient with men who think more of their own resentments than of the interests of the country. The millions who make up the party are themselves controlled by public considerations only; and they have a right to insist that this shall be the all ruling spirit of the party. If this can be secured, the triumph of the party is certain.

There is that in the Baltimore ticket and platform which will surely overcome all opposition, unless it be betrayed by false friends. No observing man doubts that the majority of the people are for the prosecution of the war until the Rebels are subdued into an unconditional submission. That determination finds its only clear exponent in the declared policy of the Union party. The Opposition party will, and of necessity must, go before the people either with peace propositions outright, or with half-and-half, milk-and-water resolutions that will express neither principle nor purpose. In spite of all the venom which the Copperheads will emit against President Lincoln, and all their misrepresentations of the cause to which he is committed, the great loyal, treason-hating majority of the people will stand fast to the real issue, and give an overwhelming vote for the maintenance of the war, if those who act in the name of the Union party truly devote themselves to its thorough organization and the concentration of its patriotic spirit. Let there be an end of every old rankling, every unpleasant memory; and let every man who cares for the deliverance of his country from its terrible dangers, know no purpose but to do his utmost towards re-electing the President who is pledged unreservedly never to yield to the Rebellion.

—The Dutch refiners furnish the English annually with sixty-five thousand tons of sugar.

—Silver has been detected in the saline residue of the water of the Dead Sea, after evaporation.

—The harbor of Sebastopol is nearly cleared of the ships sunk there during the Crimean war.

BLOCKADE-RUNNING AT CHARLESTON AND WILMINGTON.

Richmond Correspondence London Index.

LIST OF VESSELS RUNNING THE BLOCKADE AT CHARLESTON AND WILMINGTON, FROM JANUARY 1, 1863, TO THE MIDDLE OF APRIL, 1864:—

No.	*Names.*	*Trips. In*	*Trips. Out*	*Remarks.*
1.	Annie Childs	2	1	Captured
2.	Herald	17	17	Destroyed
3.	Leopard	2	1	Destroyed
4.	Beauregard	9	9	Destroyed
5.	Margaret and Jessie	8	8	Captured
6.	Giraffe (R. E. Lee)	9	9	Captured
7.	Cornubia	9	9	Captured
8.	Nicolai I	0	0	Captured
9.	Aries	1	1	Captured
10.	Calypso	3	3	Captured
11.	Ruby	4	4	Captured
12.	Douro	1	0	Captured
13.	Granite City	1	1	Captured
14.	Eagle	3	3	Captured
15.	Emma	4	3	Captured
16.	Gertrude	1	1	Lost
17.	Pearl	0	0	Captured
18.	Thistle, No. 1	1	0	Captured
19.	Kate, No. 1	14	14	Captured
20.	Kate, No. 2	1	1	Captured
21.	Georgianna	0	0	Captured
22.	Princess Royal	0	0	Captured
23.	Britannia	4	3	Captured
24	Norseman	1	0	Captured
25.	Raccoon	1	1	Lost
26.	Lizzie	2	2	Lost
27.	Charleston	1	2	Lost
28.	Hebe	1	1	Lost
29.	Merrimac	1	0	Captured
30.	Huntress	0	0	Lost
31.	Ella and Annie	4	4	Captured
32.	Pet	9	9	Captured
33.	Alice	8	8	Now running
34.	Fannie	8	8	Now running
35.	Elizabeth	3	3	Lost
36.	Moultrie	..	1	
37.	Arabian	2	1	Lost
38.	Banshee	8	8	Captured
39.	Venus	8	3	Lost
40.	Advance	9	9	Now running
41.	Juno, No. 1	1	1	Lost
42.	Phantom	3	3	Lost
43.	Crusader	0	0	Lost
44.	Cronstadt	1	0	Lost
45.	Hansa	9	9	In England.
46.	Mary Anne	5	4	Captured
47.	Flora	4	4	Lost
48.	Flora (screw)	7	6	In Cape Fear river
49.	Juno, No. 2	1	0	Lost
50.	Eugene	4	4	In England
51.	Gibraltar	1	1	In England
52.	Don	5	5	Captured
53.	Acela	0	0	Captured
54.	Scotia	1	1	Captured
55.	Anglia	0	0	Captured
56.	Wave Wind	0	0	Lost
57.	Memphis	1	0	Captured
58.	Nashville	2	1	Burned
59.	Emily	0	0	Lost
60.	Tubal Cain	0	0	Captured
61.	Minho	3	3	Lost
62.	Ladona	0	0	Captured
63.	Columbia	0	1	Captured
64.	Circassian	0	0	Captured
65.	Peterhoff	0	0	Captured
66.	Stettin	0	0	Captured
67.	Bermuda	0	0	Captured
68.	Wachita	0	0	Captured
69.	Spunkie	3	3	Lost
70.	Diamond	0	0	Captured
71.	Spalding	1	1	Captured
72.	Lamar	0	0	Captured
73.	Jupiter	0	0	Captured
74.	Dolphin	0	0	Captured
75.	Mail	1	0	Burned
76.	Nina	0	1	Lost
77.	St. John	0	1	Captured
78.	Hero	1	1	In England
79.	Ella	0	0	Captured
80.	Boston	1	0	Lost
81.	Douro, No 2	1	0	Burned
82.	Lloyds	1	1	In England
83.	Hero, No. 2	0	0	Captured
84.	Gladiator	1	1	In England
85.	Fannie and Jen...	0	0	Burned
86.	Little Scotia	3	2	Captured
87.	Bendigo	1	1	Burned
88.	Dee	3	3	Burned
89.	Syren	7	6	Now running
90.	Gem	1	1	In Nassau
91.	Minna	0	0	Captured
92.	Dispatch	1	1	In Nassau
93.	Alliance	0	0	Captured
94.	Lucy	5	5	In Nassau
95.	Ceres	0	0	Captured
96.	City of Petersburg	4	4	In Bermuda
97.	Coquette	1	1	In Nassau
98.	Star	.	.	In Nassau
99.	Rothsay Castle	1	1	In Nassau
100.	Cecile	3	3	Lost
101.	Wild Dayrell	2	2	Lost
102.	Presto	1	1	Lost
103.	Vesta	0	0	Lost
104.	Nola	0	0	Lost
105.	Ranger	0	0	Lost
106.	Heroine	0	0	Worn out
107.	Dare	0	0	Lost
108.	Will-o'-the-Wisp	1	1	Now running
109.	Iona	0	0	Lost
110.	Caledonia	1	1	Now running
111.	Little Ada	1	.	Now running
112.	Florie	.	.	In Bermuda
113.	Annie	1	1	In Nassau
114.	David	.	.	Not in yet
115.	Modern Greece	0	0	Lost
116.	Emily, No. 2	0	0	Lost
117.	Index	3	3	Now running
118.	Mars	1	.	In Charleston
119.	Nutfield	0	0	Lost
120.	Thistle, No. 2	1	.	Now running
121.	Young Republic	.	.	Not in yet
122.	General Whiting	.	.	Not in yet
123.	Hope			Not in yet
124.	Julia			Not in yet
125.	Greyhound			Not in yet
126.	Minnie	1	1	Now running
127.	North Heath			Not in yet
128.	Bonita	0	0	Lost
129.	Iona, No. 2	0	0	Lost
130.	Red Jacket	0	0	Lost
131.	Edith	1	.	Now running
132.	Constance	.	.	Not in yet
133.	Lady of Lyons	.	.	Not in yet

SUMMARY.

50 vessels captured; 44 vessels lost or burnt; 1 now running in Cape Fear; 6 returned to England; 1 worn out; 31 running or expected in; 33 captured or lost before reaching Confederacy; 12 captured or lost before making one round trip; 16 captured or lost before making second round trip; 3 captured or lost before making third round trip; 11 captured or lost before making fourth round trip. Out of 17 vessels owned in whole or in part by Government, 12 have been captured or lost; 1 is worn out; 1 gone to England for repairs; 3 still running. Out of 116 private vessels, 82 have been captured or lost; 6 are out of the trade; 28 still running.

An Incident of General Hunter's Raid.

Major Capehart, 1st Regiment West Virginia Cavalry, who is now in Wheeling, relates an incident in connection with the late raid of General Hunter, which we have never seen in print. It appears that in the month of November last a prominent citizen of Greenbrier county, named David Crea, killed one of General Averill's soldiers, who belonged to a company on picket duty near Crea's house. Crea first shot the soldier with a revolver, and then struck him in the head with an axe, carried the body to a well on the place, and tumbled it in, with a view of concealing his crime. When the army passed through Lewisburg recently, on its way to Lynchburg, a negro man informed some of General Averill's officers of the facts mentioned above.

The General at once ordered the arrest of Crea, who was staying at his house about six miles from Lewisburg, and he was taken along with the army. On the way to Staunton a court-martial was called in the case, and Crea upon being brought up for trial made a full confession of the murder. The sentence of the court was that he be hung by the neck until he was dead, and all his combustible property be destroyed. The sentence was approved by General Crook, and put into execution the day after the army left Staunton, at a little place called Brownstown, in the presence of a large number of soldiers.

Contrabands Mustered In.

A large number of contrabands who followed General Hunter on his return from his recent raid into Virginia, were mustered into the service of the United States as soldiers at Wheeling, on Monday. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* alluding to them, says:—"They are entirely different from the specimens of the race found in this country. Some of them are as black as the raven, and their faces shine like a polished boot. They all have the same peculiar gait, and they talk and laugh unlike the darkies from other States. Upon being stripped for medical examination, some of their backs were found to be terribly scarred with the lash from the neck to the waist. One of the contrabands had a foot 'on to him' like a dug-out. The Government don't own a shoe that will fit him, and it is said he will have to be sent to Philadelphia to be shod."

PATRICK HENRY scouted the idea of sectional distinctions or individual interests. "All America," said he, "is thrown into one mass. Where are your landmarks, your boundaries of colonies? They are all thrown down. The distinctions between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers, and New Englanders are no more. I am no Virginian, but an American."

THE FRENCH IRON-CLADS.—Orders have been sent to Cherbourg to change the armament of the iron-clads *Magenta*, *Solferino*, and *Couronne*. They are henceforth to carry rifled thirty-pounders, fifty-pounders, and four rifled eight-inch howitzers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE COMMISSION OF THE Fifty Dollars Bounty Fund for the Hundred Days' Volunteers, and Extra Bounty Fund Commission.

The undersigned have been appointed by Councils as a Commission to pay the *Fifty Dollars* Bounty to each of the One Hundred Days' Men of the city. These men must be attended to *immediately*.

It is a matter of deep regret to the Commission that there must be a delay until further notice, probably until the 1st of August, in paying the families of re-enlisted veterans who did not receive Ward bounty. Just as soon as possible the payment of the extra bounty of Twenty-five Dollars will be resumed, and notice given. This bounty being a retrospective gift of the city, instead of the payment of a debt, will be paid on satisfactory evidence, *to members of the families only*, or to the veterans in person; *but not on powers of attorney to agents.*

The Commission will daily receive applications from the One Hundred Days' Men in GOLDSMITH'S BUILDING, LIBRARY Street, in the rear of the Post Office.

E. D. SAUNDERS, Chairman.
JONATHAN BULLOCK,
EDWIN GREBLE,
PAUL J. FIELD,
GEORGE W. SIMONS.

jy15-4t

GREAT CENTRAL FAIR—DEPARTMENT of Manufacturers and Wool and Cotton Dealers.

EDWIN MITCHELL, Treasurer.

The undersigned acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions in aid of said Fair:—

Whitehead, Rolls, Trenton, N. J.—25 dozen woolen shirts and drawers, valued	$400 00
Garard & Bro., Frankford	200 00
Do employees Tremont Mill	121 51
Do do Wingohocken Mill	88 74
W. Divine & Son	100 00
Do employees Kensington Factory	75 00
Do do Penn do	37 85
Mark Halfpenny, Winfield Mills, Laurelton, Union county, Pa.	48 25
Miss Tamar Diehl and friends, Hartley township, Union county, Pa.	4 75
Campbell & Elmer	50 00
W. Fulforth and employees	50 00
Isaac Stead	20 00
Do employees	20 00
James Rooney	10 00
Ebenezer Fisher, Germantown	10 00
Solomon White, Frankford	50 00
Previously reported	9319 55
Total	$10,649 47

EDWIN MITCHELL, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1864. jy14-3t

OFFICE OF SECOND AND THIRD Street Passenger Railway Company, FRANKFORD Road, below Lehigh Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th instant, clear of all taxes.

jy14-6t E. A. LESLEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GIRARD COLLEGE Passenger Railway Company, corner of COLUMBIA and RIDGE Avenues.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of "the Girard College Passenger Railway Company" have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share on each share of the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 19th inst. to the stockholders or their legal representatives, clear of all taxes.

The Transfer Books will be closed till the 19th inst.

jy13-wtu4t WM. S. BLIGHT,

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD and Southwark Philadelphia City Passenger Railroad Company, DREKS Street, below Fourth.—Philadelphia, July 6, 1864.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, clear of all taxes, on and after the 15th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed until 15th inst.

jy7-12t CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE City of Philadelphia, July 11, 1864.—A despatch was last evening addressed by the Mayor to the Secretary of War in the following terms:—"Will you authorize citizens to enlist for the immediate defense of Baltimore and Washington, to remain in service only during such emergency? It is believed that only thus can prompt and large aid be assured."

To such inquiry the Mayor received at noon a response, as follows:—

"In answer to your telegram of last night, the President directs me to say that the Government will accept the services of any patriotic citizens for such term as they may be disposed to offer, but cannot undertake to organize them. That must be done by the local authorities while the Government will render any assistance in its power for arming, supplying, and transporting them to such points as they can be useful.

"EDWIN M. STANTON,
"Secretary of War."

In accordance with the purport of the foregoing, I do hereby invite and urge the citizens of Philadelphia forthwith to organize companies of minute men, to proceed as soon as possible to the aid and defense of our neighboring cities, and to this end every facility will be given by the municipal authorities, upon application to their Committee on Defense, now sitting at Chesnut and Fifth streets.

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE City of Philadelphia, July 11, 1864.

The Committee on City Councils on Defense and Protection will be in permanent session at the Committee Room, corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, where it will be in immediate communication with the Mayor and with the General Commanding, and will be able to furnish information.

All officers recruiting under the calls of the Governor will please to report at such Committee Room without delay. It is urgently requested that they will comply with this desire of the municipal authorities.

ALEXANDER HENRY,
jy11-tf Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER SUBSTITUTE Committee.

This office is for the present at No. 412 PRUNE Street.

Office hours for SUBSTITUTES from 10 to 2, and 4 to 6. For CITIZENS, from 12 to 2.

No applications can be received without payment. All checks must be drawn to the order of J. G. Rosengarten, Treasurer. jy11-tf

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 2 to 7 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. ja7-3m

FLAGS!

BUNTING FLAGS,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SILK FLAGS,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
MUSLIN FLAGS,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Stuffs,
Halliards,
Pulleys, &c.
Wholesale and Retail, at
W. H. HORSTMANN & SONS,
my14-tf FIFTH and CHERRY Streets.

J. H. FOSTER,
AWNING MAKER,
No. 443 N. THIRD Street,
ABOVE WILLOW.
ESTABLISHED 1844.

AWNINGS,
WAGON COVERS,
FLAGS,
SAILS,
TENTS,
FANCY VERANDAHS FOR WINDOWS.

All kinds of work done promptly, and attended to personally, by
JOSEPH H. FOSTER,
No. 443 N. THIRD STREET,
ap22-3m Above Willow.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.
FLAGS,
BANNERS AND TRANSPARENCIES.
WM. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD STREET,
Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.
MANUFACTURER OF
FLAGS,
BANNERS,
TRANSPARENCIES,
AND LANTERNS.
Political Campaign Clubs fitted out with Lanterns, Badges, Banners, and Flags at reasonable rates. je8 3m

FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

EVANS & HASSALL,
MILITARY FURNISHERS,
No. 418 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Banners, Regimental and Company Flags, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Passants, Epaulets, Hats, Caps, Canteens, Haversacks, Camp Kits, Field Glasses, Spurs, and everything pertaining to the complete outfit of Army and Navy Officers.

A liberal discount allowed to the trade. my16-3m

C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 142 S. THIRD STREET,
OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE.

Dealers in Government and State Securities, Quartermasters' Checks and Vouchers, and Certificates of Indebtedness.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Loans promptly executed. fe2-wfm tf

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO THE
HOLDERS
OF THE
Small 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes.

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
OF THE DENOMINATIONS OF
50's AND 100's,
CAN NOW BE CONVERTED IN
BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1881,
OF THE SAME DENOMINATION.

For information, apply at the office of
JAY COOKE & CO.,
jy2-1m] BANKERS,
No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
ja27-1y No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

CITY SIXES,
FREE FROM TAXATION,
FOR SALE
IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
jy7-10t DREXEL & CO.

HEWES & RAHM,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 54 S. THIRD STREET.
DEALERS IN
SPECIE, BANK NOTES, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Collections promptly made. ap20-tf

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
fe6-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh12

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.—[mh14

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40's.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in COIN or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

SEVENTH
NATIONAL BANK,
No. 216 MARKET STREET,
(CORNER OF STRAWBERRY.)
Capital $125,000.
To be Increased to $500,000.
DIRECTORS.
HENRY G. MORRIS, of Morris, Tasker & Co., Pascal Iron Works, Fifth and Tasker sts.
CHARLES S. CLOSE, of Close & Nesbit, Builders, No. 201 Road street.
JAMES M. PRESTON, Manufacturer of Woolen Goods, Manayunk.
J. A. WATERS, of J. A. Waters & Co., Wholesale Grocers, No. 123 Market street.
S. B. COUGHLIN, Real Estate, No. 402 N. Thirteenth street.
WM. P. CLYDE, Agent Philad'a and New York Express S. B. Co., No. 14 S. Delaware Ave.
GEORGE W. HILL, Manufacturer of Carpetings, No. 126 N. Third street.
J. W. SOUDER, Wholesale Boots and Shoes, No. 509 Market street.
J. Z. DEHAVEN, Importer of Wines, Brandies, &c., Nos. 30 and 32 S. Delaware Avenue.
This Bank having been duly authorized to commence business under the National Currency Act, is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS, make Collections, and transact a General BANKING BUSINESS.
Discount days on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
J. Z. DEHAVEN, President.
E. S. HALL, Cashier,
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1864. je30-1m

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN Amendments to the Constitution.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:—

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:—

"Section 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

Section 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine, as follows:—

"Section 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"Section 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
HARRISBURG, April 25, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

[L. S.] I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER,
ap27-tAu2 Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE IN PIANOS.
MEYER'S IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.
Acknowledged by the leading artists and indorsed by the Musical Public to be the finest Pianos in America.
The attention of the Musical Public is called to the recent great improvement in these Piano Fortes. By a new method of construction, the greatest possible volume of tone has been obtained, without any of the sweetness and brilliancy for which these Pianos are so celebrated being lost, and which, with an Improved Touch and Action, render them Unequalled.
These Instruments received the PRIZE MEDAL at the World's Fair, held in London, as well as the Highest Awards over all competitors, from the first Fairs and Institutes in this country.
Warerooms, No. 722 ARCH Street, below Eighth,
je17-3m Philadelphia.

ESTEY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,
Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.
Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. my19-3m

GROVER & BAKER'S
FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
ap28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE,
Elliptic Sewing Machine,
The Grover & Baker sewing Machine,
The Singer do.
And all the principal Sewing Machines. All furnished from their principal offices.
Also, all kinds of Second-Hand Machines, for Sale and Repaired at the new office of
LEAVENS & FAULKNER,
No. 106 N. EIGHTH Street,
(Over ten years with Singer & Co.)
Ladies taught to operate. je14-3m

GUM-ELASTIC CRUTCHES, GUM-ELASTIC
CRUTCHES!—These Crutches have a Gum Tube across the top, making a soft and elastic support to the arm, and enabling the wearer to walk with more comfort than can be derived from any other crutch. The tops are so made as to be applied to any crutch. Patented December 1862.
J. HARTMAN,
ap19-3m No. 117 S. SECOND Street, below Chesnut.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c. my25-1y

TRUSSES, BRACES, &c., skilfully adjusted by C. H. NEEDLES, cor. of TWELFTH and RACE Streets. Ladies' Department for same, conducted by ladies, TWELFTH Street, first door below Race. The most complete and varied stock on hand, consisting, in part, of Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Belts, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Syringes, Articles for Nursery, Sick Room, &c. je21-3m

THE ARTIFICIAL HAND.
H. A. GILDEA,
Inventor and Manufacturer of the
ARTIFICIAL ARM,
Approved and adopted
BY THE
SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
for Soldiers.
Has permanently located his Office and Factory at No. 313 S. FOURTH Street, six doors below Spruce, Philada.
je 20-3m

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL Cloths, Matting, and Window Shades.
V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets,
Will open, this morning, from auction, Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at $1, $1·25, $1·37, $1·50, $1·62, $1·75, $1·87 and $2.
Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 75c.
Hemp Carpets, 50c.
Rag Carpets, 87c.
Entry and Stair Carpets, 75c. to $1·50.
Floor Oil Cloths, 75c. to $1.
Gilt Bordered Window Shades, $1·50 to $3.
White and Check Matting, 50 and 62c.
Buff and Green Shading, 62c.
CHEAP DRY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.
Muslins in great variety from 25 to 50 cents; Wide Sheeting and Pillow Muslins, 62c. to $1·37; New York Mills Muslins, 75c.
Table Linens, $1 to $1·75.
Napkins, $1 to 50 cents.
Crash, 16 to 20 cents.
Table Covers, $2 to $3·50.
Alpacas, all colors, 37 to 87c.; Black and Wool Delaines, 50 to 87 cents.
Summer Shawls, $3·00 to $6.
Flannels, 45c to $1; Lawns, 40c.; Coats' Spool Cotton, 14 cents; Skirt Braid, 5cents; Pins, 5c.; Hooks and Eyes, 3 cents; Ladies' and Gents' Cotton Stockings, 18 to 50c.
Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. jy9-6t

RUN NO RISK!!!—
We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.
FINE SHIRTS,
CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.
Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·75. Usual price $6·00.
Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4·50. Usual price $5·50.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SMITH & JACOBS,
my3-6m No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.
The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING it for "Watering Places," or "the Country," is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.
An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and fancy Plaid, Swissed, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT SETTL VALUE.
100 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses.
100 pieces Puffed, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.
E. M. NEEDLES.
1024 CHESNUT STREET.
1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
fe1-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

PATRIOTIC MEDALS.
PATRIOTIC MEDALS.
An acceptable Offering to every Patriot.
The only correct and authorized
MEDALLION LIKENESSES
OF
PRESIDENT LINCOLN,
GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON,
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT,
GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Manufactured in Sterling Silver and Copper and White Metal. Sample sent by mail free of charge on receipt of 25 cents. Agents wanted. E. SPENCER,
Box 2468 Philadelphia Post Office.
Manufactured at No. 608 ARCH Street. jy2-1m

H. DIXON,
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street,
DEALER IN FANCY AND TOILET GOODS,
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
Fans, Head Dresses,
French Jewelry, Leather Goods,
Work Boxes,
Beads, &c., &c. my19-3m

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-General's Office.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Steam Pump," &c., will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, until 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday, 18th instant, for the immediate delivery at the United States Hospital at Beverly, N. J., of the following articles, viz.:—

1800 feet 3-inch cast-iron Pipe.
500 feet 2-inch cast-iron Pipe.
1 Cedar Tank, 3 inches sides and bottoms, well bound with iron, capacity 15,000 gallons.
1 Worthington Steam Pump, No. 3.
1 Grindstone.

Also, the necessary labor to lay the pipe, erect the steam pump and tank, and connect the same ready for use.

Each proposal must be guaranteed by one or more responsible persons, in writing, that the bidders will enter into immediate obligation for the prompt fulfilment thereof, if said bid be accepted.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids if deemed too high, as also those from defaulting contractors.

The materials and lumber to be satisfactory to the Government inspector, and ample security required for fulfilment of contracts.

By order of Colonel George H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
jy15-2t Captain and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL's Office.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Lumber to Beverly Hospital," will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, until 12 o'clock, noon, on MONDAY, 18th instant, for immediate delivery at the United States Hospital at Beverly, N. J., of the following Lumber, viz.:—

60,000 feet 3d common White Pine 1-inch Boards.
5,000 feet 1-inch White Pine Flooring Boards.
20,000 feet 3x4 Hemlock Scantling, 14 feet long.
10,000 feet 3x4 Hemlock Scantling, 16 feet long.

Each proposal must be guaranteed by one or more responsible persons in writing, that the bidder will enter into immediate obligation for the prompt fulfilment thereof, if said bid be accepted.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids, if deemed too high, as also those from defaulting contractors.

The lumber to be inspected after delivery, and ample security required for the fulfilment of the contract.

By order of Colonel G. H. Crossman, Assistant Quartermaster General.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
jy15-2t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HIDES, TALLOW, HOOFS, HORNS, CHUCKS, SHINS, AND TONGUES.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., July 8, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, *in Duplicate*, are invited until the 21st day of July, at 11 o'clock A. M., for Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, Shins, and Tongues of all Government Cattle slaughtered within the ancient limits of the District of Columbia, for three months or more, from the commencement of the contract.

The above articles to be collected by the contractor and removed from the various places at which the cattle are killed at such times as may be designated by the officer in charge.

The number of Cattle used monthly vary from 1500 to 3000, and are now killed at Chain Bridge, Giesboro, Convalescent Camp, Washington, and Alexandria, but other places may occur within the prescribed limits where these articles will be required to be collected.

The contractor shall be liable for all the Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, Shins, and Tongues coming from all the Government Beef Cattle slaughtered, unless it can be made satisfactorily to appear to the Subsistence Department that all due exertion, diligence, and care was made to obtain said articles.

Payment will be required every ten days in Government funds.

The bids will state the amount per animal for the articles referred to, and be accompanied by the following guarantee, certificate, affidavits of each guarantee, and oath of allegiance. Blank forms can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

PROPOSALS.

I, ——— ———, of the State of ———, county of ———, offer, per head, for all Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, Shins, and Tongues of all Government Beef Cattle killed within the ancient limits of the District of Columbia, ——— dollars and ——— cents (the amount to be in words and figures), subject to all the conditions of the advertisement herewith appended.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— shall be accepted, that he will, within five days after the acceptance of said bid, sign a contract for the prompt and faithful execution of the same, and that we will become his surety on a bond, in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for the performance of his contract in conformity with the terms of his proposal, and that in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract under the terms of the advertisement dated July 8, 1864, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer made by said ——— in the foregoing proposal and the next lowest responsible formal bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: } Given under our hands and seals, this —— day of ——, 186—.
[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a *United States District Attorney or United States Judge*. The certificate must be in the following form:—

I hereby certify that from evidence entirely satisfactory to me the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for double the amount for which they offer to be security.

To which each guarantor must make and append the following:—

OATH.

"State of ———, county of ———, before me, ——— a ——— in and for the county and State aforesaid, personally appeared ———, one of his sureties on the guarantee of ———, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is worth, over and above all just debts and liabilities, the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

"Subscribed and sworn before me, this ——— day of ———, 186—, at ———."

No bids will be considered unless made out in conformity with the above form, and are accompanied by the foregoing guarantee, certificate, and affidavits.

All bidders must forward with their proposals an oath of allegiance, unless one may be on file with the officer who shall open the bids, and no proposals not fully complying with the foregoing requirements, as well in fact as in form, will be considered or regarded as a proposal within the meaning of this advertisement.

The contractor will be held accountable for the Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, &c., one week after the signing of the contract.

Bidders must be present at the opening of the bids to respond to their names, and all bids must be endorsed "Proposals for purchasing Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, &c." and be directed to the undersigned.

G. BELL,
jy11-mwf5t Lieutenant-Colonel and C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 25th day of July, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., to furnish

Six (6) second or third class Steam Fire Engines, of perfect suction power, complete in all parts, with all the modern improvements combined, to be drawn by hand power, the weight not to exceed 4500 pounds when ready for service. The diameter of the reciprocating steam force pump to be about 4½ inches, capable of forcing one (1) stream of water from a 1⅛ inch nozzle averaging from 240 to 275 feet, and two (2) streams from a ⅞ inch nozzle averaging from 175 to 200 feet. These engines are to be supplied with tenders and hose carts of approved construction, with all the necessary fittings. They are to be subject to a rigid inspection by a United States Inspector, and are not to be received or paid for until they have been thoroughly tried with a full head of steam under his directions.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 7, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: } Given under our hands and seals, this —— day of ——, 186—.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

These Engines are to be delivered at the place of manufacture. Upon the award being made the successful bidder will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond. The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for Steam Fire Engines."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
jy8-mwt25 Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND Equipage.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:—

Woolen Grey Blankets, army standard, to weigh five pounds and measure 7 feet by 5 feet 6 inches (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre).

Woolen Stockings, made with fashioned toes, without seams, army standard, to weigh three pounds per dozen.

Army standard samples of each of the above articles can be seen at this office, to which deliveries must *strictly conform*. Bidders must state in their proposals the price (which must be given in writing as well as in figures), the quantity, and *time of delivery*.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and when the bidder or guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to as being such by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements* of this advertisement, *will not be considered*.

Blank forms for proposals can be had upon application at this office, and bids must be endorsed with the name of the article bid for.

G. H. CROSMAN,
jy8-6t Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

MONEY, TO ANY AMOUNT, loaned upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c.,
FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. jy14-1m

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS
ON THE
RIVER SCHUYLKILL.
The Steamboat GENERAL HOOKER, Captain MARKLE, leaves Fairmount every hour for Schuylkill Heights, Laurel Hill, Belmont Cottage, the Falls and Wissahickon. jy1-tf

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 4, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until MONDAY, July 25, at 4 P. M., for 100,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements, calibre 58, to be delivered in the following quantities at the undernamed Arsenals, viz.:—

20,000 sets at the New York Arsenal, Governor's Island.
20,000 sets at the Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Pennsylvania.
20,000 sets at the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.
20,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri.
10,000 sets at the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts.

These Accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the *new* pattern sets, to be seen at the Arsenals above named, with the following exceptions, viz.:—The *shoulder belt* will be but two inches wide, and no shoulder belt-plate will be furnished; the inside flap of the cartridge-box and cap-pouch are to be left off, and the ears are to be sewn on the outer flap; the letters U. S., with a border, are to be stamped upon the cartridge-box, the same size and style as on the plate which it replaces; the cartridge-box is to be sewed with nine (9) and the cap-pouch with ten (10) stitches to the inch. Separate bids will be received for the manufacture of these Accoutrements of *pure oak leather*, of *mixed hemlock oak finish*, and *all hemlock*. The belts are to be of grained leather.

Samples of these Accoutrements can be seen at the above-named Arsenals on or about the 20th instant.

It is to be distinctly understood that this Department is to have the privilege of inspecting the work done under any contract it may award, in all stages of its progress, and especially to examine the stock before cutting. They are to be subject to inspection at the arsenal where delivered, before being received for the Government. None are to be accepted or paid for except such as are approved upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-twelfth (1-12th) per week, of the whole number contracted for. The first delivery to be made on the 13th day of August, 1864.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

The Accoutrements must be boxed in the usual manner; the boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly the Arsenal or Arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to this Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Should any party obtaining a contract offer Accoutrements other than those made in his own shops, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void. The name and place of manufacture of each party obtaining a contract must be stamped on each part of each set of Accoutrements.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement dated July 4, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness:— } Given under our hands and seals, this —— day of ——, 186—.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, and especially those made by parties who have failed to make time deliveries under previous contracts without furnishing satisfactory reasons for such delinquency.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and endorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
jy8-mwf-7t Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELL.—

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 8, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st day of August, 1864, for 8 INCH MORTAR SHELL, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the under-named Arsenals, viz.:—

At Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, 5000.
At Watervliet Arsenal, New York, 10,000.
At New York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New York, 20,000.
At Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, 10,000.
At Washington Arsenal, D. C., 5000.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual; the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 14,000 pounds per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States Arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the Arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver.

Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the Arsenal or Arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Form of bid can be obtained at the above-named Arsenals. Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 8, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals, this —— day of ——, 186—.
[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for 8-inch Mortar Shell."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
jy11-mwf10t Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
July 8, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock P. M., on the 20th day of July inst., for the supply of 100,000 pounds of Fresh Beef and 100,000 pounds of Fresh Vegetables, at the Philadelphia Station, as required. The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters. Bond, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered, unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the article proposed, and has the license required by law. jy9-3t

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED Horses.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below:—

LEBANON, Pa., THURSDAY, July 14, 1864.
READING, Pa., THURSDAY, July 21, 1864.
HARRISBURG, Pa., THURSDAY, July 28, 1864.
ALTOONA, Pa., THURSDAY, August 4, 1864.
WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., THURSDAY, August 11, 1864.
TWO HUNDRED (200) CAVALRY HORSES at each place.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster
jy8-30t Cavalry Bureau.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED Animals.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, July 19, 1864, at Giesboro' Depot, near Washington, D. C., beginning at 10 o'clock A. M.,

TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes, many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster
jy11-7t Cavalry Bureau.

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864.

A SOLDIER'S LETTER,

AND A TRUE WOMAN'S EPISTLE IN ANSWER.

— HOSPITAL, June —.

I write with a great deal of pain, dear girl;
I've not been able before since the fight,
And my brain is still so much in the whirl
That I can tell you but little to-night.
I'm wounded—don't start—'tis not [illegible]
Or at least it might be [illegible] bad,
When I thought [illegible] gone; so I said,
[illegible] of you, "I'm sure she'll be glad
To know that I'm only wounded—not dead!"

I've lost my left arm—there, now you know all!
A minie ball shattered it and I fell;
The last that I heard was our captain's call,
Until—the rest is too painful to tell.
I've had throughout the most excellent care,
And I'm doing finely, the surgeon says—
So well, indeed, that the prospect is fair
For a homeward trip before many days.

But I've something else, dear Mary, to say,
And I'd say it if it cost me my life;
I've thought of it well—there's no other way—
You're released from your promise to be my wife;
You'll think me foolish at first; then you'll think
Of the loose, armless coat-sleeve at my side;
And your proud and sensitive heart will shrink
From the thought of being a cripple's bride.

'Tis a bitter struggle to give you up,
For I've loved you more than ever of late;
But down to the dregs I've drained the cup,
And I'm calm, though my heart is desolate.
I'm coming home, and of course we must meet;
My darling, this once, one boon I implore,
Let us still be friends, for that will be sweet,
Since now, alas! we can be nothing more.

SWEET HOME, June —.

My Robert, how noble and brave you are!
Too brave and too noble, I know, for me.
But you've too little faith in me by far,
If you believe I want to be free.
I'm not released from my promise—no, no!
'Twere never so sacred to me before;
If you could but know how I've longed to go
And watch by your side, you'd doubt me no more.

I read your name in the terrible list,
But the tears froze back that sprang to my eye!
And a tearful pain that I could not resist,
Crushed my heart till I only longed to die.
The blessed tears, by-and-by, came again,
And I felt, as you in your letter said,
A feeling of gladness, 'mid all my pain,
That Robert was only wounded—not dead.

Oh, darling! to think you have suffered so,
And I, all these long, weary miles away;
You've needed me very often, I know,
While I could do nothing but hope and pray.
But hardest of all is the bitter thought,
That you have been suffering so much for me;
Poor Robert! your manly letter has brought
A strange mixture of joy and misery.

But you're coming home to my arms and heart;
You're right—I AM proud and sensitive too;
But I'm only so when we are apart,
And now, I shall only be proud of you!
You're coming home to be happy and rest,
And I wait the moment of blissful calm
When I shall be held to a Soldier's breast
By a Patriot-Hero's one strong arm!

THE WAY THE ROTHSCHILDS GOT THE NEWS FROM WATERLOO.

The Edinburgh *Review* opens with an article on the "Diaries of a Lady of Quality," a volume not yet published, we believe, but of which the reviewer had the privilege of examining the proof-sheets. The Lady of Quality was a Miss Williams Wynn, herself of a titled family and enjoying the intimacy of the many remarkable persons of the period of the last half of the last century, and the first period of the present century. Judging from the extracts given, the work is exceedingly readable, and deserving, we should think, of reproduction on this side of the water:—

"I did not know," says the Lady of Quality, "till I heard it from Alava, the exact circumstances of the first arrival of the news of the battle of Waterloo in London. It seems that one morning a partner of the house of Rothschild came to Lord Liverpool, informed him that he had a few hours before received the glorious news, or at least the bare outline, that having made all the advantage which this exclusive knowledge would give him on the Stock Exchange, he now came to impart it to Government. He would not answer any inquiries as to the means by which he had acquired the intelligence, could give no particulars, only repeated the assurances of the truth of the information. Lord Liverpool thought it cruel, on such vague foundations, to raise hopes or fears. To one of his colleagues (Vansittart, I think), who happened to come in, he told the news, and they agreed to conceal it till more was known. There was a cabinet dinner at Lord Harrowby's; not a word was said about the news, and Lord Liverpool was returning home full of anxiety. In the street his carriage was stopped by an unknown person, who, with some apology, said that he was just come from Downing street; that a carriage with six horses dressed with laurels, French eagles, and colors hanging out of the windows, had arrived; that the glorious news was instantly spread; and that the messenger was gone to Lord Harrowby's in pursuit of him through another street from that in which he was met.

"This, I think, I heard at the time, but certainly till now never heard the thing accounted for. It seems that the Duke of Wellington, after writing his despatch home, said to Pozzo di Borgo, 'Will you write to Louis XVIII at Ghent? tell him that Napoleon is utterly defeated:—that in less than a fortnight I shall be in possession of Paris, and hope very soon after to see him reinstated. Say that excessive fatigue prevents me from writing.' A messenger was of course immediately sent off to Ghent; when he arrived, Louis and his little court happened to be assembled at breakfast in a room whose windows down to the ground were wide open. The embraces, the ejaculations, of course instantly apprised those under the window of the good news. Among these was a spy from the house of Rothschild, who had many days been upon the watch. He no sooner heard the news than he rode post to Ostend; there happening to find a small vessel just sailing, he embarked and got one tide before the English messenger, who arrived shortly afterwards."

To this the *Review* adds:—

The difficulty of verifying this incident, or even of ascertaining the precise date of the arrival of the news, may be cited as an additional argument for collecting and collating contemporary testimony touching memorable events before it degenerates into hearsay or tradition. It will be remembered that, not long since, we were vainly endeavoring to decide on what day, or hour of the day, the news of the escape of Napoleon from Elba reached the Congress of Vienna, and whether the first to receive and communicate it was Prince Metternich, the Duke of Wellington, or Talleyrand. We have found it a common belief, that the crowning victory of Waterloo was known in London on the 20th. The official intelligence did not arrive till late on the night of Wednesday the 21st; and until its arrival the Cabinet were still in complete ignorance of the fact. This may be collected from the narrative of the Knight of Kerry (the Rt. Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald), who, at the earnest request of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, hurried over with the news of Ligne and Quatre Bras; he started on the 18th and reached London the 20th, at 4½ P. M. The Cabinet met immediately to receive and consider the intelligence, and he saw the Foreign Secretary (Lord Castlereagh) again the next morning, when he was assured that nothing was yet known of the result of the final struggle. That same day (the 21st) there was a ministerial dinner at Lord Harrowby's, in Grosvenor square; but Lord Bathurst, who was the Colonial and War Secretary, was not at the dinner; and the despatches from the Duke, brought by Major Percy, were addressed to him. His residence was in Mansfield street; and after dinner he had strolled out, restless and anxious, and thus missed the messenger, who drove first to his house, and, not finding him, went straight to Lord Harrowby's. There some difficulty occurred from the unwillingness of Major Percy to deliver his despatches to any one but Lord Bathurst. He was at length persuaded to entrust them to Lord Liverpool, the Prime Minister.

It was felt instinctively that the victory had cost dear, and eager and passionate were the inquiries pressed upon every one who had been at Lord Harrowby's, or had got speech of Major Percy. Amongst these was a gentleman, the son of a Cabinet Minister, who had gone from Lady Jersey's in Berkeley square, at the earnest request of a distinguished party, assembled there, in company with Earl Grey, and now hurried back to sadden or gladden as he could. "Has the Duke escaped?" "Without a scratch." "William and Frederic Ponsonby?" "Both killed." "Frederic Howard?" "Killed." "Gordon?" "Killed." "Fitzroy Somerset?" "Lost an arm." "Lord Uxbridge?" "Lost a leg." "Have the Guards suffered?" "Dreadfully." Within ten minutes the rooms were deserted; and the interlocutors had all stolen away to spread their anxiety and disjointed information, or to mourn over it.

The news of the evening of the 17th (including Ligne and Quatre Bras) was published in the *Times* of the 21st, on the information of Mr. Sutton, proprietor of the passage vessels plying between Ostend and Colchester. It was tolerably correct as to Quatre Bras, but by a strange coincidence it assigned to the Prussians on the 17th the precise position which they attained by a heroic effort on the 18th. "The Prussians having on their part approximated to the English in the course of the day (17th), the junction of the armies of Blucher and Wellington was effected at Genappe, where Wellington slept on Friday night." Thus recalls another historical error, which has unluckily been perpetuated by the pencil of genius on walls set apart for historic or poetic truth. In the Seventh Report of the Commission on the Fine Arts (1847) the [illegible] mended for the large [illegible] subject recommended [illegible] compartment on the east side of the Royal Gallery leading to the House of Lords is: "Waterloo: The Meeting of Wellington and Blucher." The execution of the design was allowed to Mr. Maclise, who, after diligent inquiry, and with the full sanction of the Commission, followed the popular belief in fixing the place of meeting at La Belle Alliance. It was not until the publication of the tenth volume of the "Supplementary Despatches," that the Duke's personal testimony on the point was adduced. In a letter to Mr. Mudford, dated June 8, 1816, he wrote:—

"A remarkable instance of the falsehoods circulated through the evidence of unofficial despatches, is to be found in the report of a meeting between Marshal Blucher and me at La Belle Alliance, and some have gone so far as to have seen the chair in which I sat down in the farm-house. It happens that the meeting took place after ten at night, at the village of Genappe; and anybody who attempts to describe with truth the operations of the different armies will see that it could not be otherwise."

Captain Gronow has gone so far as to say that he was present, with other officers, at the meeting at La Belle Alliance. Confidently as the Duke writes, there are strong reasons for suspecting that he was mistaken as to the precise place. It is clear from French official accounts that the French did not abandon Genappe till past eleven; from the Prussian, that Blucher and his staff did not reach it till near midnight; and the probability is that the real place of meeting (as stated in the "Story of Waterloo," by Dr. Gleig) was at a farm or hamlet called *Maison du Roi* or *Maison Rouge*, some miles from the battle-field. In Maclise's picture the signs of recent and bloody conflict are crowded into the scene with all the prodigality of inventive genius—from the turf heaped with the dying and the dead, to the shattered farm building with the dead pigeons on the rafter. The artist's fame will of course rest on his treatment of the subject from his own and the popular view; but it is not the less to be regretted that historical accuracy should be thus set at naught without even the poor excuse of a tradition or a myth.

There is a passage in the leading article of the *Times* of Thursday the 22d, announcing the victory, which partially confirms the Rothschild agent's story:—

"Those who attended to the operations of the Stock Exchange yesterday (21st) were persuaded that the news of the day before would be followed up by something still more brilliant and decisive. Omnium rose in the course of the day to 6 per cent. premium, and some houses, generally supposed to possess the best information, were among the purchasers."

Amongst the many specimens of rich and varied conversations, that of the Lords Braybrooke merits particular notice:—

"APRIL, 1810.—Looking at the fine full-length portrait of John, Duke of Marlborough, Lord Braybrooke told us some interesting and curious anecdotes of him. When this great man, at a very advanced age, was called to attend a council on the best mode of defense from a threatened invasion, he gave his opinion with his usual firmness and penetration. Afterwards he said that for above fifty years he had served his country, and should be happy to do so still, but that he was aware his facilities were impaired. At present, he added, he was fully conscious of his deficiency, but he feared the time might soon come when he would be no longer aware of it. He therefore made it his earnest request that he might never more be summoned to council, and that if elsewhere on any occasion he expressed an opinion, no importance should be attached to it, or deference paid to it.

"It is melancholy to reflect how low was the degradation of that mind whose decaying powers were equal to such an act of magnanimity, after having had more to gratify his vanity—first, as the finest, gayest man in Europe, then as its greatest General, and afterwards as its greatest negotiator and statesman; after all this, in a state of complete imbecility, an absolute driveler, he was actually exhibited by his servants to all who chose to give an additional fee after having stared at all the magnificence of Blenheim. In this manner, my grandfather (then a lad just entered at Oxford) beheld the wreck of this great man, and has often described the melancholy spectacle to Lord Braybrooke."

This is a striking commentary on Pope's well-known line:—

"From Marlborough's eyes the streams of dotage flow."

It is the plausible theory of an eminent ultra-liberal politician, that great men should never be consulted or listened to in advanced age, because their authority increases as their judgment declines. This was spoken, we believe, with especial reference to the Iron Duke, whose attachment to Brown Bess was within an ace of causing the British army to be sent to the Crimea without the weapon—the Minie rifle—which went far to decide both Alma and Inkerman.

"A similar instance of conscious decay and of magnanimity, perhaps even superior to the Duke of Marlborough, was at the same time mentioned. The late Admiral Barrington being called upon by the Admiralty to take the command of the fleet, refused it, saying that his mental powers were so weakened that he was no longer equal to a situation of so much importance, but that he thought himself still very well able to act under another, though not to command; he therefore requested to be second. In the course of the following year his weakness had so increased that he quarrelled with the Admiralty for not placing him in that situation for which he had himself told them he was unfit.

"Some anecdotes were mentioned a few days before of a person who, in a very different way, could boast of a superiority as prominent as the Duke of Marlborough's—I mean the celebrated Lady Coventry. From old Sheridan (the father of Richard Brinsley) Lord Braybrooke heard some curious anecdotes of her early life. Mrs. Gunning (her mother) consulted Sheridan as to what she should do with her two beautiful but penniless daughters. He recommended that they should be presented at the Castle. Here a great difficulty occurred—by what possible means were they to procure court-dresses? This Sheridan obviated; he was at that time manager of the Dublin Theatre, and offered them a loan of the stage dresses of 'Lady Macbeth' and 'Juliet.' In these they appeared most lovely, and Sheridan, after having attended the toilet, claimed a salute from each as his reward. Very soon after this a most diabolical scheme was formed by some unprincipled young men. They invited Mrs. Gunning and her two daughters to dinner, and infused strong narcotics in the wine, intending to take advantage of the intoxication which must ensue to carry off the two young women. Fortunately Sheridan discovered their base designs, and arrived just in time to rescue the ladies. Sheridan lived to see one of these girls Duchess of Argyle, and the other Countess of Coventry; and, it is melancholy to add, lived to see his application for admission to their parties rejected.

"Lady Coventry enjoyed one very singular triumph. Having one day casually mentioned to the King that she could not walk in the Mall because the crowd who came to gaze at her pressed round her in a way that was quite alarming, His Majesty gallantly exclaimed that the finest woman in England should not be prevented from gracing the Mall. He desired that, whenever she wished to walk, she would send notice to the captain upon guard, and at the same time ordered that she should be attended by a sergeant's guard. She walked several times with this train, of course the crowd increased, but they were prevented from pressing upon her, and her vanity, which was excessive, must have received the highest gratification in this singular distinction."

The strangest stories that can be told of the Gunnings will not surprise readers conversant with the social history of the period in which they flourished. Mrs. Piozzi relates that, soon after their arrival in London to seek their fortunes, they were the subject of a trick, played off by Thrale and Murphy, which would hardly have been hazarded with young women of recognized respectability. Yet they were of a good family, and their mother was the daughter of a peer. Walpole confirms the story of their borrowing their court dresses to attend a Castle drawing-room from the theatre, adding that the lender was Mrs. (Peg) Wellington; and he moreover asserts, that they once had serious thoughts of going upon the stage. Writing of them in 1751, when they were in the heyday of their fashion, he says:—

"There are two Irish girls of no fortune, who are declared the handsomest women alive. I think their being two so handsome, and both such perfect figures, is their chief excellence, for, singly, I have seen much handsomer figures than either; however, they can't walk in the Park, or go to Vauxhall, but such mobs follow them that they are generally driven away." This being so, it is not improbable that orders were given to the officer on guard which would bear the flattering interpretation put upon them by one of the fair disturbers of the peace. The credit of this act of gallantry, if it was one, was due to George II, for Lady Coventry died in September, 1760, in her twenty-seventh year, of a consumption. Till within a few days of her death she lay on a couch with a looking-glass in her hand. When she found her beauty, which she idolized, was quite gone, she took to her bed and would be seen by nobody, not even by her nurse, suffering only the light of a lamp in her room. She then took leave of her husband, who had forgiven her errors, and died with the utmost resignation.

HENRY APPLE,
GAUGER AND COOPER,
No. 205 S. WATER Street,
Below Walnut street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Imitation Brandy and Wine Casks, and all kinds of Work made of Old and New Stuff always on hand or made to order.

COAL PACKED IN HOGSHEADS FOR SHIPPING.

All kinds of Trimming punctually attended to. jy1-1m

NEPTUNE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY.
JOHN SMICK,
PROPRIETOR.

This favorite house, which is most delightfully situated near the beach, has been newly repapered, repainted, and thoroughly regenerated, and is now open for the reception of guests, offering the comforts of a home, combined with all the luxuries of the season.

Terms moderate. jy8-1m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY.— I would respectfully inform my friends and the public, that I have again taken Congress Hall, this being the third year, and have made every preparation for the coming season, the house being enlarged, remodelled, new furniture, the chambers with spring beds, &c., &c., and will accommodate four hundred guests. You will find no better place than Congress Hall. It is the nearest to the ocean of any of the large houses of Atlantic City, being but one hundred yards from the beach, thus presenting itself an advantage to the public. There cannot be any better bathing than at Atlantic this summer. The sand bar that was such a great drawback last season has all been swept away by the high tides of last winter, forming itself the best bathing surf on the Atlantic sea-board.

There is an excellent Band of Music engaged.
Attached is a splendid Billiard Room.
je13-tf G. W. HINKLE.

INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
NEW JERSEY.
GEO. D. GLENN, Proprietor.
(Long and favorably known as proprietor of OYSTER BAY, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.)

Parties accommodated with Boats, Fishing Lines, &c., &c. Cars run to the house every twenty minutes. je9-tf

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

This celebrated Hotel is now open for the reception of guests, and is under the supervision of Colonel James W. Powers, with Mr. Edward Hartwell as Assistant.

Practical and experienced persons have been employed for each department, and every exertion will be made to conduct the same to the entire satisfaction of the public.

After July 1, four trains will leave Vine Street Ferry, daily; the Fast Line through in two hours, without stopping at the way stations.

A passenger car will be run from the Hotel to the Inlet every twenty minutes.

Hassler's Band, under the direction of Mr. Simon Hassler, has been engaged for the season.

Persons wishing to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WOELPPER,
Proprietors,
Atlantic City, New Jersey.

N. B.—The Sand Bar which last year formed opposite the shore has entirely disappeared, leaving the beach one of the best and safest on the coast. je25-1m

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.— The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that he is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old Ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.
Stable room on the premises.
All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.
GEORGE HAYDAY,
je9-tf Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
NEW JERSEY.
SITUATE ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,
OPPOSITE THE SURF HOUSE.
EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.
Terms to suit the times. je9-tf

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for visitors. The rooms and table are unsurpassed by any on the Island. Terms moderate.
je30-1m* DUBOSQ & YOUNG, Proprietors.

SEA-BATHING—SEA-BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.
Children under 12 years of age and servants half price.
Superior accommodations and ample room
FOR TWO HUNDRED PERSONS.
je24-2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

ORLEANS HOUSE,
No. 531 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

This House is kept on the European Plan; the Rooms are convenient and well ventilated. The Restaurant offers all luxuries of the season.
jy9-1m JOS. STEPPACHER, Proprietor.

LEDDY'S
HOTEL,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF
NINTH and SANSOM Streets,
OPPOSITE CONTINENTAL.

The resort of Gentlemen of Refined Taste, who appreciate a Pure Beverage. je20-1m

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, &c,
Matches and Blacking,
No. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
(First street above Second, between Market and Chesnut)
my28-2m PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTED WINES,
BRANDIES, ETC.

The subscriber informs the public that he is disposing of his large and well selected stock of

OLD BRANDY, GIN, PORT WINE, SHERRY AND MADEIRA WINES,

At wholesale prices. These are from the old stock on hand. Purchasers wishing a superior article for private use would do well to call at
HENRY HUDDY'S
Wholesale Wine and Liquor Store,
No. 145 S. SECOND Street, below Race,
jy8-1m Philadelphia.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.— BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, RAILROAD COMPANIES, &c., Will find it to their interest to order from the undersigned.
BLANK BOOKS,
PAPER, AND STATIONERY,
All kinds for Business, Professional, and Private use.
For sale at moderate prices by
WILLIAM MANN,
Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer,
No. 43 S. FOURTH Street,
ap23-2m Philadelphia.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly soiled)—Magnificent Brussels, ¾ wide, $1.25, $1.37½, $1.50 and $1.75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) [illegible] wide, [illegible] Imperial Carpets, $1.47 to $1.75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1.12½; Venetian, stair and hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Stubbs's,) No. 147 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.
jy7-1m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTAblished in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in
Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors,
Choice Havana Cigars,
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
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MATTRESSES, MATTRESSES,
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FEATHER BEDS, BOLSTERS, AND PILLOWS,
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NEW COMPANIES FORMING CAN BE supplied with
CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
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EXPLOSIONS.—LET EVERY MAN WHO owns a Steam Boiler read this notice. Ashcroft's Low Water Detector never fails to give from one-half to two hours' warning, as desired, that the water is getting low in the boiler, and that danger is approaching. The instrument requires no care, and is warranted in every instance.

Also, Steam and Water Gauges, with Scotch glass tubes, self-cleansing gauge-cocks, &c.

Send for circular containing Philadelphia letters and circulars.
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GET YOUR COAL AT COST.

THIS EFFECTUAL PLAN OF CHEAPENING COAL
To about half the market price, offered by the
BROAD MOUNTAIN
MAMMOTH VEIN COAL COMPANY,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

is successfully progressing to its full, speedy, and triumphant consummation.

The great works of the Company, near Tremont, Schuylkill county, are NEARLY COMPLETED, and will supply all SHAREHOLDERS from October next, with the best kind of COAL AT THE PRIME COST, viz.:—

Two Heavy Tons on Each Share Every Year for Twenty-five Years.

The price of each Share in the present series is $12·50, payable half on subscription and half on August 2d next, (and in the next two series it will be $15 and $20).

The MARKET PRICE of a heavy ton (2240 lbs.) of Coal is now	$12 25
The PRIME COST PRICE of the same at present rates (July) is—	
For mining, preparing, royalty, and general expenses	$2 25
Transportation over branch railroad	35
Transportation over main railroad to Philadelphia	2 10
Transportation from depot to yard	15
Yard expenses	25
Carting from yard to Shareholder's house	50
Total cost of gross ton delivered at the house in Philadelphia	6 55
Difference between market price and cost price	$5 70

This makes a saving on two tons for each share of $11·40.

Should the market price be higher, the saving will be still greater; and should the market price be lower, then the cost price will be proportionally lower.

But this is not all. The Company having very large works, and INEXHAUSTIBLE COAL BEDS, FIVE MILES IN LENGTH, will mine much more coal than is annually required for the Stockholders. All the surplus coal will be sold at the ruling market rates, and ALL THE PROFITS will be distributed every six months as CASH DIVIDENDS, among the Shareholders; from which it is confidently expected they will realize every year from 40 to 60 per cent. on their investments, after the first year, in addition to the savings on their coal.

The Company possesses EXCLUSIVE MINING AND TIMBER RIGHTS for a quarter of a century (25 years) in one of the best and richest coal tracts in Schuylkill county, comprising the Mammoth Vein, the Black Heath, Primrose, Daniel, and other Veins. The coal of the Mammoth Vein is White Ash; that of the other Veins partly White Ash, partly Red Ash.

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For further information, and for shares (at $12·50, payable half on subscribing and half on August 2, next) apply at the

OFFICE, NO 121 S. THIRD STREET,
OPPOSITE THE GIRARD BANK.

For READING and vicinity, the Hon. JOSEPH S. HOYER, Mayor of Reading, has accepted the Agency of the Company, after having personally visited and examined the mines and affairs of the Company. The citizens of Reading and vicinity will apply for information and shares at the MAYOR'S OFFICE, at Reading.

The cost price of a gross ton of Coal at Reading, delivered at the house of a shareholder, is at present rates not over $4·50, while the market price amounts to more than double that sum.

HENRY SCHMŒLE,
jy11-15t TREASURER.

VANCE STEWART
ROCK OIL COMPANY.
Incorporated June 29, 1864.
Capital, $300,000.
60,000 SHARES..........$5 A SHARE—PAR.

Subscription $3 each share to original subscribers for 50,000 shares payable $1 cash down upon subscribing, and two other Instalments of $1 each, payable on the 25th July and 25th August, 1864, respectively.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES
Reserved for Benefit of the Company.

The land purchased by the Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company contains one hundred and thirty-one acres, in the very core of the oil region, one thousand three hundred and ten feet on the Allegheny river, in Cranberry township, extending a considerable distance up on both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Van Buren Run, a couple of miles below Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The Allegheny River Territory is yielding an abundant and permanent harvest of an excellent quality of Oil, the numerous wells bordering its banks producing Oil with even still greater regularity than the wells along Oil Creek.

It is believed the flow of Oil below the borough of Franklin, on the Allegheny river, will probably never become exhausted, because the stratification, or volcanic disruption of rock dips in a southwestwardly direction; consequently the beds of Oil would be nearer the surface at the upper end, say of Oil Creek, and wells would require to be bored deeper in proportion lower down the river, where, however, there would necessarily be the most permanent, and a much greater supply and superincumbent body or source of Oil. It is certain that scores of wells on the river, in the immediate vicinity of this land, have continued producing during the past three or four years an unwavering and steady daily yield of oil.

A glance at the map will demonstrate the fact that the Lower Two Mile Run and Oil Creek are on the same diametrically straight line, and only distant, *on a continuation of the identical same gorge* between the range of hills, from each other about three miles apart in precisely the same direction. It would, therefore not be extraordinary, if by boring wells on this tract a sufficient depth of perhaps eight hundred and fifty feet, that the Company's wells may soon rival those of Oil Creek in their supplies of hundreds of barrels of oil daily, and enormous profits would thus be the fortunate result to the shareholders of this company.

On this particular tract of land there has been let on lease for twenty years, a well now pumping a fair portion of good Oil, although its depth of bore is considered quite insufficient to insure a large flow. Fifty per cent. of the Oil at this well's mouth was reserved as a royalty to the former owner of the land, and will at once inure to the benefit of the Company. There are also two other wells bored a few hundred feet deep each, but not yet tubed, but indicating a first-rate show of Oil; a barrel a day can generally be scooped out of them, and no doubt seems to exist that they will turn to prove highly remunerating wells when bored a [illegible] depth. Another well is half bored, and promises a satisfactory yield.

Samples of Oil procured from these wells can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 218 WALNUT Street.

The fee of this valuable oil land, comprising one hundred and thirty-one acres, including the royalty of fifty per cent. of Oil for the leased well, now pumping, and the entire right of the three wells partially developed, is purchased by the Company direct from the owner, for the moderate price of $137,500, with a Grist Mill in fine order, a [illegible] house, &c., also patches of timber.

The [illegible] stock will pay cash for the land in full, and leave the sum of $12,500 cash working capital on hand, with which to complete the three old wells, and also to bore two new wells, with five steam engines, &c., to be in running order within a few months; arrangements will be made to accomplish these objects without delay. No subscriptions will be accepted for less than fifty shares.

The vast fortunes [illegible] by Rock Oil Companies established have [illegible] are notorious. The Oil trade is yet in its infancy, and the demand constantly increasing, its price [illegible] per barrel at the well's mouth, exclusive of [illegible].

Large wells will doubtless be struck at the depth of 850 feet, [illegible] the third Sand-stone Rock. Wells have been bored [illegible] to the depth only of about 500 feet in this vicinity. It is proposed to bore twenty wells on this property during the present year. There is room for one hundred wells. A perfect title, clear of all incumbrance, is [illegible] assured to the Company.

Lists of subscription are now open until the 50,000 shares are subscribed, payable $1 per share, to the order of Alderman JAMES McCAHEN, the Treasurer of the Company, No. 400 WALNUT Street, or at No. 125 WALNUT Street, or at the office of the Company, No. 218 WALNUT Street.

The public are invited to call for a prospectus. jy5-1m

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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DOCK STREET WHARF,
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A large force of building mechanics of all branches always on hand. ap5-wim6m

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER Works.—NEAFIE & LEVY, Practical and Theoretical Engineers, Machinists, Boiler-makers, Blacksmiths and Founders, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, &c. &c., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for Engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and low pressure Flue, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron, Forgings, of all sizes and kinds; iron and brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll-turning, Screw-cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at this establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock room for repair of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, &c., &c., for raising heavy and light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN C. LEVY,
ja2-tf BEACH and PALMER Streets.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,

including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
ja11-tf ALFRED JENKS & SON.

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
No. 119 Market Street
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.
C. W. WRIGHT. F. E. SIDDALL.
DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS,
AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS
For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.
Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.

PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE.
Ground expressly for our sales, and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.
Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.*

Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
je11-1y No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS, IN valids and Convalescents,
Invalids and Convalescents,
Invalids and Convalescents,
Especially
Especially
Females in Delicate Health,
Females in Delicate Health,
Females in Delicate Health,
Will find our
California Wines, California Wines,
California Wines, California Wines,
California Wines, California Wines,
peculiarly valuable in all cases of languor and great prostration of strength.
Ask Ask Ask Ask Ask
Ask Ask Ask Ask Ask
Ask Ask Ask Ask Ask
Drs. McClelland, Gebhard, Samuel Jackson,
(or the Pennsylvania University),
Haring, Stevens, Groves, Hartshorne
Schmoele, Williams, Hartley, Neidhard,
Wilson, Tindal, Vimal, Fondey,
Knorr, Mayland,
and other leading physicians, what they think of the medicinal virtues of California Wines! These gentlemen prescribe our brands, and assure us of the benefits patients receive from their use!
CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY,
je21-1m No. 42 S. FIFTH street, above Chesnut.

OIL CLOTHS OF EVERY VARIETY, manufactured and for sale by
BREWSTER FLAVILL & CO.,
jy8-1m* No 208 DOCK Street, Philad.

RAILROAD LINES.

1864. CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. 1864.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS!!!
Four trains daily to Atlantic City.
On and after MONDAY, July 4, trains leave Vine street Ferry as follows:—
Mail, 7·30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached, 9·15 A. M.
Express (through in 2 hours) 2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation, 4·15 P. M.
Junction Accommodation, 5·30 P. M.
RETURNING LEAVES ATLANTIC,
Accommodation (Atlantic) 5·46 A. M.
Express, 7·18 A. M.
Freight, 11·20 A. M.
Mail, 4·48 P. M.
Junction Accommodation, 6·22 A. M.
Fare to Atlantic, $2·00. Round Trip Tickets (good only for the day and train on which they are issued) $3·00.
EXTRA HADDONFIELD TRAINS.
Leave Vine street 10·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield 1·45 P. M. and 2·45 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Mail train for Atlantic leaves Vine street 7·30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic 4·48 P. M.
ja30-tf JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent.
The bar which was made last year has entirely disappeared, leaving the beach one of the most delightful on the coast.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, HAZLETON, WILKESBARRE, WILLIAMSPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ADDITIONAL TRAINS.
On and after MONDAY, June 13, 1864, Passenger Trains will leave the new Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson street, Philadelphia, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
7 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport.
9·15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
10·15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
2 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
3·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, &c.
4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.
5·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
11 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6·30 A. M., 9·30 A. M., and 6·07 P. M.
Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·45 P. M., and 7 P. M.
Lansdale at 6 A. M.
Fort Washington at 11·25 A. M. and 2 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders may be left at No. 113 S. THIRD Street.
je13 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANIES.
NOTICE.
On and after MONDAY, January 4, 1864, the Trains for New York, leaving Kensington Depot, Philadelphia, at 3·12 A. M. (Sunday) and 2 P. M., and the trains leaving New York at 8 A. M. and 7·30 P. M., will hereafter run exclusively for the United States Mails and New York and Washington Passengers, and will not take in nor let out any passengers between said cities.
The 11 A. M. and 12 Midnight Lines from New York to Washington, and the 11·00 A. M. and 5 P. M. Lines from Washington to New York, will continue as at present and carry passengers to and from the intermediate stations and Baltimore, Washington, and New York.
ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
Lines leave Philadelphia, from Kensington Depot, at 11·15 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M. and 12·30 midnight, and from Walnut Street Wharf (via Camden), at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 2 P. M., for New York.
And leave New York, from foot of Courtlandt street, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M., and 12 midnight, and from foot of Barclay street at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.
ja5-tf WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown (Cork Harbor). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 18th.
ETNA, Saturday, July 2d.
EDINBURG, Saturday, July 9th.
And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency:—
First Cabin..........$80 00 Steerage..........$30 00
First Cabin to London..........85 00 Steerage to London..........34 00
First Cabin to Paris..........95 00 Steerage to Paris..........40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg..........90 00 Steerage to Hamburg..........37 00
Passengers are also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown:—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool and Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA Steamship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first Wharf above PINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above PINE Street, on Saturday, July 16, 1864.
The steamship SAXON, Matthews, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston, on Saturday, July 16, at 10 o'clock A. M.; and the steamship NORMAN, Baker, from Boston for Philadelphia, on same day, at 4 P. M.
These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.
Insurances effected at one-half the premium charged on sail vessels.
Freights taken at fair rates.
Shippers are requested to send Slip Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods.
For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations) apply to
HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
ja4-tf No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M. and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 131 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after SUNDAY, June 19, 1864,
Passenger trains leave Philadelphia for
Baltimore at 4·30 (Express, Mondays excepted), 8·05 A. M., 12 M., 2·20 and 10·30 P. M.
Chester at 8·05, 11·15 A. M., 1·30, 2·20, 4·30, 6·00 and 11·00 P. M.
Wilmington at 4·30 (Mondays excepted), 8·05, 11·15 A. M., 1·30, 2·20, 4·30, 6·00, 10·30 and 11·00 P. M.
New Castle at 8·05 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
Dover at 8·05 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
Milford at 8·05 A. M.
Salisbury at 8·05 A. M.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8·45, 9·40 A. M., (Express), 1·10, 5·25 and 10·25 P. M.
Wilmington at 1·48, 6·45, 9 A. M., 12·24, 1, 1·45, 4·05, 4·33, 7·26 and 9·10 P. M.
Salisbury at 1·00 P. M.
Milford at 3·05 P. M.
Dover at 6·30 A. M., and 4·55 P. M.
New Castle at 8·30 A. M. and 6·55 P. M.
Chester at 7·45, 9·40 A. M., 1·00, 2·30, 1·40, 5·00, 8·14, 9·40 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations at 10·25 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Dover and intermediate stations at 1·10 P. M.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 8·40 A. M., 3 and 11·05 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·20, 9·25 A. M., 3·25 and 11·45 P. M.
Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:—
Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places at 7·45 P. M.
SUNDAYS:—Only at 4·30 A. M., 10·30 P. M., from Philadelphia to Baltimore.
From Philadelphia to Wilmington at 4·30 A. M., 10·30 and 11·00 P. M.
From Wilmington to Philadelphia at 1·48 A. M. and 7·30 P. M. Only at 10·25 P. M., from Baltimore to Philadelphia.
ja4 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES. 1864.
The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' Lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

Will leave as follows, viz:—	FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Morning Express	3 00
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, 2d Class Ticket	2 25
At 12 M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation	2 25
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Express	3 00
At 1 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)	1 75
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st Class Ticket	2 25
2d Class do.	1 50
At 7½ P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st Class Ticket	2 25
2d Class do.	1 50

For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 3·30 P. M.
For Flemington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, 5 P. M.
For Mount Holly, Evansville, and Pemberton, at 6 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M.
For Freehold at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 6 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3·30, 5 and 6 P. M. The 3·30 and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly and Burlington at 7 P. M.
Steamboat Trenton, for Bristol, Burlington, Beverly, Torresdale and Tacony, at 9·30 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—	
At 4 A. M. (night) via Kensington and New York, Washington and New York Mail	$2 25
At 11·15 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 4·30 P. M. via Kensington and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 6·45 P. M. via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York Express	3 00

Sunday lines leave at 4 A. M. and 6·45 P. M.
For Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Montrose, Great Bend, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 7·15 A. M. This line connects with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk at 3·30 P. M.
For Flemington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, at 5 P. M.
For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7·15 and 11·15 A. M., and 5 P. M.
For Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, at 9 A. M., 5, 5·45 and 8 P. M. The 9 A. M. Line runs to Bristol.
For New York, and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The Cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each Train, run from the Depot.
Fifty pounds of baggage only allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.
Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at No. 3 Walnut street.
WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.
June 20, 1864.
LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA
WILL LEAVE
From foot of Courtland street at 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden; at 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M., and 12 (Night) via Jersey City and Kensington.
From foot of Barclay street, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
From Pier No. 1, North River, at 12 M., 4 and 8 P. M. (Freight and Passengers) via Amboy and Camden.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW York and all the stations on the Camden and Amboy and connecting Railroads.
INCREASED DESPATCH.
The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company's Freight Lines for New York will leave Walnut street wharf, on and after January 8, daily (Sundays excepted), at 4 o'clock P. M.
Returning, the above Lines will leave New York at 1 and 4 P. M.
Freight must be delivered before 3½ P. M. to be forwarded the same day.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 12½ o'clock P. M. Small packages for Mount Holly received up to 2 o'clock P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
Increased facilities having been made for the transportation of LIVE STOCK, drovers are invited to try this route.
When stock is furnished in quantities of TWO CAR LOADS or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yards, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of the shipment.
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 208 S. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.
GEO. B. RAYMOND, Freight Agent,
ja5-tf Pier No. 1, North River, New York.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
AND
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING MAIL.
At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., the Reading and Columbia Railroad for Ephrata, Lititz, and Columbia, and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with "Northern Central," "Cumberland Valley," and "Schuylkill and Susquehanna" trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Harrisburg, &c., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Central Railroad trains for Pittsburg, &c., Northern Central railroad trains for Sunbury, Northumberland, Elmira, &c., and at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, &c.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·10 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·30 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., Pottsville at 2·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7 P. M.
Harrisburg Trains, with a passenger car attached, leave Philadelphia at 1 P. M., for Reading and all way stations; leave Reading at 11, noon, and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 7·30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M. and 12·15 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 7 P. M., passing Reading at 12 midnight, and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg.
Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 6·00 A. M., passing Reading at 8·45 A. M., and arriving at New York at 1·45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompany these trains through, between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
Mail trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Mail trains for Harrisburg leave New York at 6 A. M. and 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7·15 A. M. and 3·00 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·10 A. M. and 4·35 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 9·45 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·20 and 7·10 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 1·30 P. M., and from Pinegrove at 5·15 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS,
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $45·35 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new freight depot, BROAD and Willow STREETS.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 6 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1864.
THE GREAT DOUBLE TRACK SHORT ROUTE TO THE WEST, NORTHWEST, AND SOUTHWEST.
Equipments and facilities for the safe, speedy, and comfortable transportation of passengers, unsurpassed by any route in the country.
Trains leave the Depot at ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, as follows:—

Mail Train at	7·25 A. M.
Fast Line at	11·25 A. M.
Through Express at	10·30 P. M.
Parkesburg Train, No. 1, at	1·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train, No. 2, at	7·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Train at	4·00 P. M.
Fast Accommodation (leaves West Phila.) at	6·00 P. M.

Through Passengers by the Fast Line reach Altoona for supper, where will be found excellent accommodations for the night at the Logan House, and in the morning may take either the Philadelphia or Baltimore Express, each of which makes connections at Pittsburg for all points. A daylight view is thus afforded of the entire line and its magnificent scenery.
The Through Express Train runs daily; all the other trains daily, except Sundays.
FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
The Mail Train, Fast Line, and Through Express connect at Pittsburg with through trains on all diverging roads from that point, North to the Lakes, West to the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and South and Southwest to all points accessible by railroad. Through Tickets to Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Leavenworth, Kansas, Wheeling, Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, and all other principal points, and baggage checked through.
INDIANA BRANCH RAILROAD.
The Through Express, leaving at 10·30 P. M., connects at Blairsville Intersection with a train on this road for Blairsville, Indiana, &c.
EBENSBURG AND CRESSON BRANCH RAILROAD.
The Through Express train, leaving at 10·30 P. M., connects at Cresson, at 10·45 A. M., with a train on the road for Ebensburg. A train also leaves Cresson for Ebensburg at 8·45 P. M.
HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH ROAD.
The Mail Train at 7·25 A. M., and Through Express at 10·30 P. M., connect at Altoona with trains for Hollidaysburg at 7·35 P. M. and 9·00 A. M.
TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD BRANCH RAILROAD.
The Through Express Train, leaving at 10·30 P. M., connects at Tyrone with a train for Sandy Ridge and Philipsburg, and by Bald Eagle Valley Railroad for Port Matilda, Milesburg, and Bellefonte.
HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
The Through Express Train, leaving at 10·30 P. M., connects at Huntingdon with a train for Hopewell and Bloody Run at 6·56 A. M.
NORTHERN CENTRAL AND PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROADS.
For Sunbury, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, passengers taking the Mail Train at 7·25 A. M., and the Through Express at 10·30 P. M., daily except Sundays, go directly through, without change of cars between Philadelphia and Williamsport.
For YORK, HANOVER, and GETTYSBURG, the trains leaving at 7·25 A. M. and 2·30 P. M. connect at Columbia with trains on the Northern Central Railroad.
CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD.
The Mail Train at 7·25 A. M., and Through Express at 10·30 P. M., connect at Harrisburg with trains for Carlisle, Chambersburg, and Hagerstown.
WAYNESBURG BRANCH RAILROAD.
The trains leaving at 7·25 A. M. and 2·30 P. M., connect at Downingtown with trains on this road to Waynesburg and all intermediate stations.
For further information apply at the Passenger Station, S. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.
JAMES COWDEN, Ticket Agent.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
For 1, 3, 6, 9, or 12 months, at very low rates, for the accommodation of persons living out of town, or located on or near the line of the road.
COUPON TICKETS.
For 26 trips between any two points, at about two cents per mile. These tickets are intended for the use of families traveling frequently, and are of great advantage to persons making occasional trips.
SCHOOL TICKETS.
For one or three months for the use of scholars attending school in the city.
WESTERN EMIGRATION.
An Emigrant Accommodation train leaves No. 137 Dock street daily (Sundays excepted), at 4 o'clock P. M., offering a comfortable mode of travel to families going West, at one-half the usual rate of fare. Particular attention is paid to baggage, for which checks are given, and baggage forwarded by the same train with passengers.
For full information apply to
FRANCIS FUNK, Emigrant Agent,
No. 137 DOCK Street.
MANN'S BAGGAGE EXPRESS.
An agent of this reliable Express Company will pass through each train before reaching the depot, and take up checks and deliver baggage to any part of the city. Baggage will be called for promptly when orders are left at the Passenger Depot, Eleventh and Market streets. The traveling public are assured that it is entirely responsible.
FREIGHTS.
By this route freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from any points on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, by railroad direct, or to any point on the navigable waters of the West, by steamers from Pittsburg.
The rates of freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies. Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
For freight contracts or shipping directions, apply to or address the Agents of the Company:—
S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., of Philadelphia.
D. A. STEWART, Pittsburg.
CLARK & CO., Chicago.
LEECH & CO., No 1 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William street, New York.
LEECH & CO., No. 77 Washington street, Boston.
WILLIAM BROWN, No. 80 North street, Baltimore, Agent Northern Central Railway.
H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
ENOCH LEWIS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE
On and after MONDAY, May 16, 1864, until further notice
FOR GERMANTOWN
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3·10, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7·20, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 P. M.
The 8·20 down, and the 3½ and 5½ trains up, do not stop on the Germantown Branch.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M.; 2, 3½, 5⅔, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill, 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·25, 11·05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown, 5½, 7, 7·50, 9 and 11 A. M.; 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 9 P. M.
The 5½ train up will stop at Wissahickon, Manayunk, and Conshohocken only.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8·25, 11·05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk, 6¼, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M.; 2, 5, 7, and 9½ P. M.
H. K. SMITH, General Superintendent,
my31 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—Commencing MONDAY, June 20, 1864, from WALNUT Street Wharf.
FOR CAPE MAY,
At 6 and 10 A. M. and at 4·30 P. M.
For Salem and Bridgeton, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Glassboro, at 6, 9, and 10 A. M., and 4 and 4·30 P. M.
For Woodbury, Gloucester, &c., at 6 and 9 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Cape May at 6 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·10 P. M.
Millville at 7·40 A. M., and 1·37 and 6·50 P. M.
Salem at 6 A. M. and 1·15 P. M.
Bridgeton at 6·15 A. M., 1·20 P. M.
Glassboro at 7·10 and 8·25 A. M., 2·23, 3·00 and 7·50 P. M.
Woodbury at 7, 7·40 and 8·54 A. M., and 1·50, 3·29, 5·05 and 8·12 P. M.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY,
Office No. 5 WALNUT Street, will call for and deliver Baggage, and attend to all the usual branches of Express business. *Heavy Articles* taken by 6 A. M. lines only, and must be sent to the office the evening previous. Perishable articles by this line must be sent before 5½ A. M. A special messenger accompanies each train.
my31 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the Trains will leave as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia, from the Depot, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, 8 A. M., 11·05 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., 6·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Depot changed from EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets, to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets.
Leave West Chester, from the Depot, on East MARKET Street, 6·20 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2 P. M., 4·45 P. M.
The cars of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company (Market street) will convey Passengers to and from the Philadelphia Depot.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 8 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., and West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M. connect with trains on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad for Oxford and intermediate points.
ja4-tf HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. 1864.
This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie.
It has been leased by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length.
It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from Harrisburg to Emporium (195 miles), on the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie (78 miles), on the Western Division.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Mail Train leaves	8·00 A. M.
Express Train leaves	10·30 P. M.

Cars run through WITHOUT CHANGE both ways on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and between Baltimore and Lock Haven.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on the Express Train both ways.
For information respecting Passenger business, apply at the S. E. corner of Eleventh and Market streets.
And for Freight business, of the Company's Agents:—
S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Sixteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia.
J. W. Reynolds, Erie.
J. M. Drill, Agent, N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOSEPH D. POTTS,
ja4-tf General Manager, Williamsport.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—OPEN TO OXFORD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT. On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the trains will leave as follows:—

LEAVE EASTWARD. STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.	LEAVE WESTWARD. STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.
Oxford	6·50	3·25	Philadelphia	8·00	4·30
West Grove	6·57	3·55	West Chester	7·55	4·45
Avondale	7·05	4·01	W. C. Junction	9·08	5·41
Kennett	7·20	4·17	Concord	9·23	5·56
Chadd's Ford	7·42	4·41	Chadd's Ford	9·41	6·12
Concord	8·00	5·00	Kennett	10·05	6·37
W. C. Junction	8·15	5·15	Avondale	10·21	6·54
Philadelphia	9·20	6·26	West Grove	10·29	7·02
West Chester	9·8	6·10	Oxford	10·56	7·30

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia has been changed from Eighteenth and Market streets, to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, West Philadelphia. Market Street Passenger Railway Cars convey Passengers to and from the Depot.
Passengers go through without change of cars.
ja4 HENRY WOOD, Superintendent.

SALEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Running time of Trains, commencing FRIDAY, January 1, 1864:—
From Walnut Street Wharf at 9 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M., freight 12 M. Returning, leave Salem at 6 A. M., 8·05 A. M., 1·10 P. M. Freight daily each way. Apply to
MORTON MILLS, Agent.
Second Covered Pier above WALNUT Street,
S. DELAWARE Avenue.
ja1-tf J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.